New-York Daily Times, Thursday, December 18, 1856.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1638 | NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1856. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]

Suspension of Diplomatic Relations Between Switzerland and Prussia.

The Paris Conference to be Reopened.

COTTON STEADY---BREADSTUFFS UNCHANGED.

Consols 94 1-8a94 1-4.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

The steamer *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool, [illegible] off Cape Island at 8 o'clock last evening. Her [illegible] to noon of the 3d of December.

The steamer *Fulton* arrived at Southampton on the [illegible] of the 29th of November, and the *Canada* at [illegible] on the same day.

[illegible] the political nor commercial news brought [illegible] of any exciting interest.

[illegible] reported steady.

[illegible] had not materially changed.

[illegible] closed on Tuesday at 94⅛@94¼ for Money [illegible] the same figures for account.

[illegible] Manchester there had been rather more [illegible] goods, and prices were a shade higher.

[illegible] reported that England had agreed to [illegible] other Powers to reassemble the Conference [illegible] said that the Congress will shortly [illegible].

[illegible] there had been [illegible] who was at the head of some five or six hundred men. Troops were sent to disperse them, but no action had taken place up to the latest date.

There were rumors of dissension in the English Ministry.

Geo. B. Matthew, Ex-Consul at Philadelphia, who was dismissed for his complicity in the enlistment business, has been appointed Consul at Odessa.

There is no French news of importance.

England.

The papers announce the sudden death of Dr. Peake, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford.

The *Daily News'* City article, of the latest date, says:

"The funds remain firm, and, notwithstanding an active demand for money in all quarters, the extreme variation in prices was only ⅛ per cent., and the closing quotations were the same as those of Monday. All the other departments of the Stock Exchange, likewise, maintain much steadiness. The buoyancy of the Paris Bourse is calculated to stimulate confidence on this side. On the Stock Exchange, in connection with the monthly settlement in Consols, 5 per cent. was freely offered for loans on Government Stock from day to day. In the Discount market there was also a good demand for accommodation in anticipation of the settlement of the 4th. Money was fully employed at Paris. The three per cents closed for money at 69f. 40c., being about ½ per cent. above the closing quotations of yesterday."

The *Times* City Article says:

"The Funds have been again less buoyant, but they have not experienced any material change. The preparations for the Consol settlement which takes place the day after to-morrow, created an extremely active demand for money. There was rather a preponderance of sales on the part of the public. The demand in the Discount Market and at the Bank of England was extremely heavy. It was not greater, however, than might have been anticipated from the approach of the 4th of the month and the daily contraction caused by the amount of bills maturing at the Bank."

Spain.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says that the question of the Cortes is definitely resolved, and that Narvaez has yielded to the demands of the Court. The writer anticipates that some concessions will be demanded by Narvaez, which he will make, and then he will fall. The writer also predicts that, before six months are over, Spain will be the scene of a bloody revolution, if the Court should persist in its present retrograde course.

M. Myres has taken the Spanish Government loan.

Madrid, Dec. 1.—The *Gazette* publishes the terms of a contract with M. Myres, for a loan of 300,000,000 reals, £3,000,000, 3 per cent. consolidated. The subscription will be opened on the 17th, and remain open for twenty days. The loan must produce at least 300,000,000 reals in effective cash. The delivery is to be made in five terms of 60,000,000 each.

Russia and the Conference.

The London *Post* says that, "If Russia persists in asking for a Conference, it can only result in her confusion and diplomatic defeat, for England, Austria, Sardinia, and Turkey, and, we doubt not, also our ally, France, will be prepared to maintain the absolute spirit and meaning, and the very text and letter, of the treaty drawn up by an able French diplomatist, and signed with the pen and quill of the Jardin des Plantes. Of the ultimate result we have no fear, though a second conference had the power of altering the text or meaning of the Treaty of Paris of March 30—but we maintain that a second conference has no such power, and that a resident minister cannot vary or alter the general act of a congress called together for the purpose of making a peace on conditions and terms already discussed, deliberately signed, solemnly ratified, and the terms acceded to and carried into effect by every country except Russia."

Prussia.

The King of Prussia made a speech on the opening of the Chambers, in which he uses the strongest language in relation to enforcing his claims on Neufchatel.

Naples.

The Marquis of Antonini, late Ambassador at Paris, has been summoned to Naples by the King.

Sicily.

TURIN, Tuesday.

Information has been received in official quarters that an insurrectionary movement broke out on the 22d ult. at several points of the province of Palermo. The Government officials had been driven away at every point. A number of the Ex-Deputies of the Sicilian Parliament of 1848 were at the head of the movement. Troops had been sent against the insurgents, and a number of arrests had been made in the Capital. At present the precise bearing of the movement is not ascertained.

Switzerland.

The Prussian Minister has received orders to suspend all communications with the Swiss Government and to quit Berne.

The Swiss Federal Council had decided to decline the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon for the liberation of the Neufchatel prisoners.

Persia.

The expedition against Persia has sailed.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 2—Evening.

COTTON.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report a steady market for Cotton, with sales, during the three business days subsequent to the departure of the *Africa*, of 18,000 bales, of which exporters took 1,000. No sales to speculators reported. The market closed firm at the quotations of last Friday.

BREADSTUFFS.—Buyers demanded a slight reduction in Flour. Baltimore and Philadelphia quoted at 32s. @33s. 6d.; Ohio, 34s.@35s. 6d. Red Wheat is in better demand, at slightly improved prices for the finer qualities, and is quoted at 8s. 4d.@9s.; White Wheat is dull at 9s. 9d.@10s. Corn dull; mixed sells at 33s.; Yellow, 33s. 6d.; White, 34s.@35s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef is in improved demand, at a slight decline in prices on the lower qualities. Bacon dull. Lard lower and selling at 73s., for the whole of this year.

NAVAL STORES dull, but without essential change in prices.

[illegible] LONDON CORN MARKET.

The show of WHEAT to-day is very small, and business is therefore restricted, but prices may be quoted fully as good as on Friday. BARLEY is slow of sale. OATS, BEANS, and other articles, are without material alteration.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORTS.

There is more doing in Twist goods, and prices are a shade higher.

CORK CORN MARKET.

WHITE WHEAT, 31s. 6d.@34s. 3d.; Red, 3s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; BARLEY, 21s.@22s.; OATS, 14s.@14s. 6d.

HULL CORN MARKET.

There is a fair supply of English WHEAT in an unchanged condition. WHEAT sold at 2d. over the rates of last week. Foreign is 1s. dearer. There is a good demand for all sorts of Spring Corn.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET.

The market is quiet at 56s. 3d.@56s., both for delivery this year and in the Spring.

CONTINENTAL MARKETS.

PARIS, Monday.—Corn had a tendency to fall, but the prices have not fluctuated. The demand from Spain is the cause of the late quotations being maintained.

At Marseilles, notwithstanding the large arrivals of wheat, there is a great difficulty in getting old wines at all, consequently increased prices are asked by the holders of the new.

THE SALT TRADE.

The Belgian Consul at Cadiz writes that the price of Salt has lately risen from 5 to 7 piastres per last, in consequence of the production of Marine Salt having fallen off this season in France, at Lisbon and at Setubal.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore at Philadelphia.

From the Bulletin of Yesterday.

As we go to press, at 3½ o'clock, the *City of Baltimore* is coming up the river. She will probably arrive at 4 o'clock, and will anchor off the Navy-Yard. She cannot take her place at Queen-street wharf, as the *City of Manchester*, now receiving her freight, does not leave until to-morrow.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—1 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Dallas' Central American Treaty Sent to the Senate—The New Territorial Nomination.

Political Rumors—Mr. Buchanan Turned Letter-Writer.

The Collins Steamers—Squatter Sovereignty in the House.

GOV. GEARY'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

The President to-day sent to the Senate for ratification Mr. DALLAS' supplemental treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of the Central American question. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also sent in the nominations of HARRISON, of Kentucky, heretofore announced, as Chief-Justice of Kansas, *vice* LECOMPTE, removed, and J. W. H. UNDERWOOD, of Lumpkin District, Ga., as Associate Justice of Nebraska, *vice* HARDEN, resigned. Both nominations were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The question of the power of the President to remove territorial judges is not likely to be discussed in connection with these nominations, as heretofore in case of territorial removals. UNDERWOOD is claimed by the Georgians to be a fine lawyer, able, fearless and honest.

We have news here that Mr. BUCHANAN has written, or will write, certain letters in Pennsylvania in favor of FORNEY's election to the Senate. It creates considerable stir among the politicians, and well-known Democrats declare that a portion of the Legislature will bolt against FORNEY.

Mr. COLLINS will send a memorial to Congress to-morrow, asking Congress to terminate his mail contract and take his steamers on such terms as will save him from actual loss from his services to the American Marine and Postal affairs.

The debate in the House to-day increased the trouble of the Democracy over squatter sovereignty. ENGLISH, of Indiana, speaking for the Democracy of the North, under the pressure of close questioning, declared it to mean the right of the Territorial Legislature to prohibit Slavery. This is an entire confession of the charge against the Democracy made by HUMPHREY MARSHALL, which the Southern Democrats have been fighting hard to repel.

BROOKS took the bull by the horns, and committed himself to the admission of Kansas as a State with a free Constitution, but repudiated the doctrine of ENGLISH Territorial Sovereignty absolutely.

Thus, the wedge which must split the Democracy is fairly entered by South Carolina. S.

Affairs in Kansas.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GOV. GEARY WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The following extract of a letter from Gov. GEARY to Secretary MARCY, was transmitted to the Senate by the President on the 16th inst., and referred to the Committee on Territories:

Gov. Geary to Mr. Marcy.

[EXTRACT.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, LECOMPTON, Kansas Territory, Nov. 22, 1856.

SIR: I herewith transmit you, by the hands of Brevet Major H. H. SIBLEY, a copy of my executive minutes from the 17th day of October to the 21st day of November, inclusive.

The minutes will furnish you a truthful history of Kansas affairs. They embrace a daily record of all my official transactions, and a full statement of any matters requiring explanation.

Fully appreciating the delicate and responsible mission confided to me by the generous partiality of the President, and knowing how liable, amid the strife and prejudice which seemed to hold undisturbed sway here, a person with the most patriotic intentions might be to misrepresentation and abuse, I adopted the custom of keeping an hourly record of all events in a manner connected with my official action, which, from time to time, I might send to you as my best vindication to the Administration and the country.

Properly to keep my executive minutes, to answer the heavy correspondence with this department, to prepare official dispatches, to execute missions requiring secrecy and intelligence, and perform the multifarious duties devolving upon me, owing to the anomalous condition of affairs, has occupied my whole time, assisted by industrious and intelligent Secretaries, whom the public exigencies required me to employ.

As occasion arose, I did not pause to enter into any refined analysis of the nature and extent of my authority, nor to inquire where the money would come from to reimburse necessary and imperative expenditures, but at once adopted the means best calculated to secure the desired end, and paid all expenses out of my own private resources, confiding in the justice of the Administration and Congress for reimbursement and support.

Your general instructions have been the lights by which my official action has been governed, and, where the letter of the instructions did not meet the crisis, I have based my action on that portion of your comprehensive dispatch of 23d September, in which you say:

"Your prompt and vigorous attention will be directed towards those who *meditate* further mischief, and are *disposed to obstruct* your efforts to restore the supremacy of the civil authority.

"The President *relies upon your energy and discretion* to overcome the difficulties which surround you, and to restore tranquillity to Kansas. *The exigencies of the affairs, as they shall be presented to you on the spot,* will indicate the course of proceeding, in particular cases, calculated to such results, better than any definite instructions emanating from this Department."

At so great a distance from the General Government, and so inaccessible to speedy communications from Washington, it is absolutely indispensable for the preservation of order and the protection of life, liberty, and property, that the Governor of this Territory should be clothed with large discretionary powers.

When I arrived here the entire Territory was declared by the acting Governor to be in a state of insurrection; the civil authority was powerless, and so complicated by partisan affiliations as to be without capacity to vindicate the majesty of the law, and restore the broken peace.

In this state of affairs the most vigorous and determined action on my part seemed the only remedy for the growing evils.

Impartial justice will ever commend itself to every American citizen worthy to bear the name.

To disband armed bodies of men assembled under color of law, and disperse others brought into antagonistic existence without authority, both inflamed by the most exciting questions, and both committing outrages which all good men must deplore, required neither hesitation nor fear.

I am most happy to inform you, that in order to calm these disturbing elements, and bring the people back to sober reason, I have not been obliged to resort to any measures unknown to the law, and not covered by the spirit and letter of my instructions.

It is also a matter of special gratification to be able to say that, since my advent here, peace has been restored and the fierce passions of men soothed without the shedding of one drop of fratricidal blood.

The peace of the Territory is now placed upon a permanent basis, all parties having at length relinquished the idea of a resort to arms, and agreeing to refer the adjustment of all political disputes to the ballot-box, or other lawful expedients.

Since my last dispatch to you, making a hasty reference to my southern and western tour—full particulars of which you will find in my executive minutes, from the 17th of October to the 6th of November, inclusive—I deemed it advisable, from what I saw on the spot, to send a United States Commissioner and Deputy Marshal, accompanied by a squadron of United States dragoons, to make inquisition of certain matters demanding attention along the southern and eastern portions of the Territory.

While there is profound peace here, so far as political causes are concerned, there is still a roving band of marauders, not exceeding seven, in the southern part of the Territory, who occasionally steal horses and rob families.

For the purpose of exterminating these thieves and robbers, and of affording that protection to good citizens, which the Government is bound to afford, I have issued proclamations offering reasonable rewards for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders, and have also sent the squadron with the itinerating preliminary court, in order that summary justice might at once be effected.

Nothing but the most vigorous and decided measures can have the effect of restoring confidence, by expelling the bandit and robber, and making the citizens feel secure in their isolated homes.

A collision between Judge LECOMPTE and myself has occurred, the occasion of which is a source of regret to me.

A full account of the matter will be found in my minutes, to which I beg your attention.

The injudicious action of the Judge endangered the peace of the Territory and the equilibrium I was laboring night and day to preserve.

All my efforts "to restore the supremacy of the civil authority," to establish confidence in the impartial administration of justice, are fruitless and unavailing so long as the Chief Justice is permitted to "obstruct" my policy and give so just an occasion for the charge of partiality.

Public justice, and the peace and good order of this Territory, require the position of *Chief Justice* to be filled by some impartial person, not complicated with past disturbances, and who will, without prejudice or favor, dispense justice and punish crime.

The subject of the sale of the "Delaware Trust Lands" has, for some time past, been a source of much anxiety to me, as intense feeling has been generated among the settlers on account of the uncertainty of their tenures, and the danger of their being ousted from their homes.

Justice to the *actual bona fide settler* and *the Indian* seemed so clearly the legitimate policy of the Government, that I was most anxious to see such measures adopted as would most effectively secure those objects.

Solicitude for the preservation of the public peace induced me to visit Leavenworth City at the opening of the land sales, and, upon invitation from the municipal authorities, I suggested such views, in a public speech, for the consideration of the large concourse of people assembled there from every quarter of the Union, as I thought would best effect my purpose, consistently with the policy of the Government.

My remarks were kindly received by the people; and I am happy to inform you that no disturbance has occurred, and I have no reason to anticipate any trouble during the progress of the sales.

Nothing will so much aid the cause of peace and order, and so materially advance the substantial prosperity of this Territory, as the sale of the public lands to intelligent, industrious and patriotic citizens. * * * * *

With high consideration, I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State.

The New Kansas Appointments—Central American Treaty with Great Britain—Senator Wilson's Kansas Bill, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

The truth of the removal of Judge LECOMPTE is now confirmed by the nomination by the President to the Senate of JAMES O. HARRISON, of Kentucky, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas. The removal of Judge LECOMPTE was contemplated at least forty days ago, and of which, it is said, he was aware, but up to this time nothing has been heard from him in defence of his official conduct. The recent proofs and representations of Gov. GEARY determined the course of the Administration in the premises.

WM. SPENCER has likewise been nominated as Marshal of Kansas, *vice* DONELSON, and THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, of Pennsylvania, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, in place of BURRILL, deceased.

The new Kansas appointments and that of J. W. H. UNDERWOOD, of Georgia, as Associate Justice of the United States Court at Nebraska, *vice* BODEN resigned, were by the Senate in Executive session to-day referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The President transmitted to the Senate the treaty between the United States and Great Britain relating to Central America, which was ordered to be printed for the information of Senators only.

THALBERG, the eminent pianist, met with a most cordial reception at the White House to-day, when the President presented him with a beautifully-bound copy of *Perry's Japan Expedition*.

Mr. WELLER in the Senate to-day presented a memorial from the "Penny Post" of California, praying for indemnity for the losses sustained in consequence of the alleged unlawful detention of letters at the San Francisco Post-Office, by the direction and sanction of the Postmaster General.

The following is the bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts:

Be it enacted, That the one hundred and fifty-first chapter of the alleged "Laws of the Territory of Kansas," entitled "An act to punish offences against slave property," with all such other provisions of that code as recognize and protect Slavery in that Territory, and all provisions which establish official oaths other than those specified in the organic act, or which require any test in regard to Slavery or the Fugitive Slave Law, to be applied to attorneys, jurors, or voters, or which suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, or which allows any other than actual residents of said Territory to vote, or which allows jurors to be selected in any other manner than by lot, or which punish citizens of said Territory by chaining them together and exposing them to labor on the public works, with iron chains and balls attached to them, be and the same are hereby declared inoperative and void.

Messrs. WHEELER and WHITNEY, of New-York, voted in the House on Monday for Mr. ETHERIDGE's Anti-African Slave-trade resolution, but their names were accidentally omitted in the telegraphic report of the proceedings.

Postponement of the Fight on the Tariff—Trouble about Wool—Duty on Sugar—The Nicaragua News—Texas Debt, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1856.

THE TARIFF BATTLE.

The great fight on the Tariff is definitely set down for the first Tuesday in January, when, according to the order made to-day, it will be the special business day after day until finally disposed of. Parties representing various of the great manufacturing or producing interests, to be affected by legislation upon this subject, are already on the ground, and large delegations may be expected here within a few days. The fight is evidently to be a fierce one, and the contest close; and all sorts of combinations and log-rollings will be resorted to for the success, defeat, or shaping of the measure.

DUTY ON WOOL—TROUBLE AHEAD.

Until recently I had been of opinion that the proposition for the repeal of the duty upon Wool would be carried without serious difficulty. There seemed to be comparatively little opposition to it, except in the particular localities where the high protection of wool was deemed a foregone conclusion. Secretary GUTHRIE's argument, too, seemed likely to carry much weight in favor of the repeal. I find, however, that the silence of the opposition is deceptive, and that beneath the surface the opponents of free wool are working with a caution, energy and confidence, quite conducive to success. And, as wool is an article largely grown in the United States, and for the cultivation of which large districts of country are peculiarly adapted, it would seem that a measure so radical as the abolition of the duty ought not to be consummated without careful consideration of the whole subject.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR—OFF WITH IT.

Mr. COLFAX has entered with great zeal and industry into the struggle for free sugar—a measure which is every day becoming more and more necessary, and which is popular all over the Union, except in Louisiana, the Sugar-growing State. When it is remembered that the duty upon sugar is thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, it will be seen that as the price of sugar is enhanced by the continually-increasing deficiency of crop at home, that very fact increases at the same time the duty upon the foreign article, thus adding to the prohibition of foreign sugar just in proportion as our need to import it augments.

EFFECT OF THE NICARAGUA NEWS ON ORATORY.

Congress was not very brilliant to-day. In the House PERCY WALKER, of Alabama, has had the floor for several days, and was expected to make a good speech to-day in support of his namesake, the General, of Nicaraguan celebrity, and in denunciation of the President for vacillation in hesitating to continue his recognition of the *de facto* Government of Nicaragua. The late news, of course, must have taken the "vim" all out of his speech, for the gentleman from Alabama was one among the most confident of those who looked to the last news from the Isthmus in the expectation that it would brush away all obstructions to the pathway of his namesake's glory. To-day the debate on the President's Message was resumed at half-past 2 o'clock, and the floor was assigned to Mr. WALKER. A friend moved an adjournment, with a view probably to give him another day of time to suit his speech to the altered condition of affairs. The anti-fillibusters saw this, and accordingly voted down the adjournment; whereupon Mr. WALKER resigned the floor.

PAYMENT OF THE TEXAS DEBT.

In the Senate the day was expended in discussing a joint resolution, which will eventually pass, extending the time within which claimants against the late Republic of Texas may file their releases at the Treasury Department, in order to avail themselves of the benefit of the act appropriating $7,750,000 for the payment of said claims. The pending Resolution extends the time to the 1st January, 1858, and repeals altogether the existing provision for a *pro rata* distribution among the creditors of any surplus of the appropriation which may be left. Parties interested will fully understand the purpose and operation of the measure from this statement, and those not interested won't care to have it further explained. It will pass the Senate and the House also I doubt not.

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, whose independence in raising a storm in the House, yesterday, by his resolution against the Slave-Trade, is an original in his way. Talking with some Southern gentlemen the other day, he remarked that the Fugitive Slave Law, about which so much fuss was making, is considerable humbug. "Why," he said, "if a nigger runs away, one of two things is certain—either he is a mean nigger, or he has a mean master. If the nigger is mean, he isn't worth catching—and if the master's mean, the nigger ought to run."

THALBERG'S CONCERT.

The concert to-night was a great success, drawing together as cultivated and appreciative an audience as the distinguished composer could wish to meet. Of course the music was of the highest order, and the audience were delighted. Among them I noticed the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the principal members of the diplomatic corps, and many Senators and Representatives. Another concert is announced for Saturday night, when we are to have THALBERG and GOTTSCHALK together, in a grand duet from "Norma." There will be a jam, certainly. By the way, can anything be devised to induce gentlemen and ladies not to lay aside their character as such when they enter the concert-room? The conduct of some who claim this title, and yet, by loud talking during a performance, render it impossible for others who are sitting near them to enjoy the music, is beyond endurance. Conspicuous in a group who were guilty of this rudeness to-night, I noticed no less a personage than the French Minister, and a member of Congress who prides himself on his gentility. S.

The Protracted Absence of Senator Sumner—Feeling against Brooks—A Rebuke.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1856.

Mr. SUMNER's protracted absence from his seat in consequence of continued debility, the effect of the fearful blows inflicted upon him by the ruffian BROOKS, is much regretted in Washington circles, legislative, social, and diplomatic, in all of which he has ever been a decided favorite. The feeling against his assailant, though not expressed in a way to attract the attention of a casual visitor, is nevertheless strong and deep. He is looked upon by the mass even of those who treat him with the respect which ought to be commanded by the office he fills, with feelings of detestation and abhorrence.

Nor is he satisfied with his own conduct. He is not so brutalized in heart as some men suppose him. Far from it. Those who will watch him from the galleries of the House of Representatives, or as he walks the streets, casting his nervous stealthy glances from side to side as if he expected each shadow to spring into an avenger of his brother's blood;—those who note his forced gayety, and the hollow insincerity of his laugh at a bar-room joke, cannot fail to see in them the operations of the silent inward monitor ever scourging his soul.

A year ago he was gay, happy, proud and self-respectful. In the House and out of the House he was well received everywhere. Now he is tolerated rather than received, and the circle of his associates and familiars is very limited. Northern ladies directly cut or silently avoid him; and few Southern ladies of the higher class treat him with more than cold civility. The South has applauded his act, sent him stacks of canes, and plied him with ovations; but it is clear that having fulfilled this *political* duty as they doubtless esteem it, they consider their debt of gratitude ended, and themselves released. Like FRANKLIN, when he proposed that grace be said over the whole barrel of pork at once, they feel that they did up all the gratitude at home, and are not called upon now to help him, by their open countenance, to regain the position in the public estimation which he has forfeited.

But I took my pen up not to write a homily, but to relate a bit of gossip which I have heard, and the truth of which is not denied. Some days ago BROOKS met in the Rotunda of the Capitol a Massachusetts lady with whom he was formerly on excellent relations. She had not been to Washington before, however, since the Sumner assault. Approaching her, BROOKS bowed politely and familiarly, when the lady vindicated the spirit of the true woman, who knows how to rebuke a wrong which has become national, by turning coldly from him without returning his recognition. A gentleman who witnessed the transaction describes BROOKS' confusion and mortification as most humiliating. If gentlemen and ladies will all have the moral courage thus to rebuke ruffianism at all times by refusing association with it, it will soon be at a discount. Yours, C. B. T.

XXXIVth Congress.....Second Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. WELLER gave notice that immediately after the holidays he should call up the Pacific Railroad bill which was under discussion last session, and indulged the hope that it would command the vote of a majority of the Senate.

TEXAS CLAIMS BILL.

The consideration of the bill granting further time to the creditors of Texas to present their claims was resumed, and after debate upon it, it passed.

NAVY-YARD AT NEWPORT, R. I.

Mr. JAMES gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill establishing a Navy-Yard at Newport, Rhode Island.

GREATER SECURITY OF STEAM VESSELS.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to report whether in his opinion it is practicable and expedient to cause steam vessels to be so constructed as to afford greater security against accidents by fire than now exists, and to submit such suggestions as he may think proper for legislation on that subject.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

DEBATE ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fifteen thousand extra copies of the Secretary of the Treasury's Report on Finances were ordered to be printed. The debate on the President's Message was then resumed.

Mr. CUMBACK defended the Republican Party from the insinuations of the President, that they had assailed the institutions of the country and sought to destroy the Union by overturning the Constitution. Such a charge was entirely gratuitous. There was nothing said by the leaders of that party to justify such an allegation. On the contrary, they had declared for the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the maintenance of the Union and Constitution as essential to our happiness and general prosperity. He ventured to say, that, if a resolution had been introduced in the Cincinnati Convention, asserting that the Union should be preserved at all hazards, it would not have received a unanimous vote. When the President, the great political physician, came to doctor the Republicans for disunion maladies, he would commend him to look at some Southern papers which support the administration while they advocate a dissolution of the Union. The Republicans arraign the President at the bar of this House for making willful misrepresentations. They could prove there was a disunion party favoring the revival of the Slave-trade, and prohibiting free speech and a free press. The Republicans make no attack upon Slavery in the States. They washed their hands of that institution; but where, he said, you attempt to plant it on ground in which we have common interest, then, if we suffer you to do it, we are responsible for the institution—not otherwise. He claimed the Republicans as the only white man's party in the country.

Mr. WALKER commented on that part of the President's Message which states his reasons for discontinuing diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, and expressed the opinion that this Government had made a mistake from the beginning to the end, concerning the whole Central American question. Wishing to refresh recollections of the past, he spoke of the importance, as recited in the President's special Message of May last, of having a peaceful passage between the two oceans, to be secured by friendly relations with Nicaragua, and dwelt at length on the intestine troubles of Central America. To show England's agency in fomenting the existing warfare, she had supplied Costa Rica with arms to be directed against Nicaragua, whose Minister we had received. The English Government had always assumed the right to control the fate of that country in order to promote her own commercial and political purposes. He insisted on the importance of having some settled understanding with Central America, as through that country we must have a travel to the Pacific to enjoy the rich trade of the East.

He did not seek to inculcate the idea of annexation, but that our country was destined to enlarge its domains he had no doubt. Clouds seemed lowering over WALKER, at whom all the eyes of the world were directed. No man had been more maligned than he. He was no vulgar adventurer, but endowed with all the elements that made a hero. If not a statesman, he was young, bold, thoughtful, scholarly, and self-sustaining. He went to Nicaragua for no vile purpose of plunder, and backed by no strong forces, but by the invitation of those who were fighting for freedom, and seeking to revive the fortunes of that Republic. The President may have acted wisely in discontinuing diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, but WALKER was at the head of the only legal power authorized to rule therein, and represented not only the liberal feeling in that State, but what is more important to us, he was the representative and type of our own nationality, and the instrument by which our rights in future may be secured and advanced.

If it was important in May last to recognize WALKER's Government, because of the protection necessary to be afforded our citizens in that quarter, the subject is not surely less important now.

Mr. ENGLISH characterized the debate which had been indulged in as a mere rehash of the stump-speeches made in the Presidential canvass. It was not true, as charged by his colleague, (CUMBACK,) that the Democrats of Indiana, in the late election, pandered to the spirit of Free-Soilism. They fought the battle on the principles enunciated by the Cincinnati Convention, and no attempt was made by them to dodge the issue. They met it fairly and squarely. His colleague (CUMBACK) was the last man who should have made that charge. Did he not know that, in his own ranks, there were not only Free-Soilers, but the Abolition Party proper, and that the lowest and most God-forsaken negro advocates, including black WILLIAM ANDERSON, who has recently been arrested in Louisville as an Abolition emissary, was his (CUMBACK's) ally, and stumped a portion of Indiana, denouncing the Democratic Party as Pro-Slavery.

Mr. CUMBACK—Do I understand my colleague as charging that ANDERSON stood by me in the canvass in my district?

Mr. ENGLISH—I say that negro made Black Republican stump speeches at the same time my competitor made speeches.

Mr. CUMBACK—I never saw him.

Mr. ENGLISH—Other negroes were sent out to meet Governor WILLARD, the latter canvassing on broad national grounds.

Mr. COLFAX—I heard something about this ANDERSON; namely, that he was sent to Elkhart County to make Republican speeches, but that the Republican Central Committee repudiated him, and charged that he had been hired by political opponents for this purpose. Does not my colleague know this is a matter of public notoriety? [Laughter.]

Mr. ENGLISH said he had never heard the charge, and did not believe its truth. In the course of his remarks he asked, whether there was a Southern man who would not vote for the admission of Kansas as a Free State.

A VOICE—"Not one."

Mr. ENGLISH—If the people of the South were willing to act in this spirit towards him, why should he not act in a similar spirit towards them. The Democratic Party had been purified. Free-Soilism has dropped off, and any one can see where it has drifted in this hall. They have got rid of Sectionalists, and gained National Whigs, and intended making war on Free-Soilism, Sectionalism and Know-Nothingism to the bitter end.

Mr. BROOKS said he, as a Democrat and South Carolinian, would vote for the admission of a State excluding Slavery, provided this was agreed upon by a majority of the actual settlers. He repudiated squatter sovereignty in a Territory as affecting Southern rights, and did not wish to lose the benefit of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

THE ARGUMENT IN THE CASE OF DRED SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

In case No. 6, *The United States vs. Brig Neuvea, Kohler, claimant*, Judge GRIER delivered an opinion reversing the decree of the United States Court for the Northern District of California remanding the case for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

The case of *Dred Scott* was then resumed.

GEORGE T. CURTIS, of Boston, appeared as assistant counsel for plaintiff.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON made a powerful argument for defendant. He stated that he should address himself mainly to the question of the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise. First, however, he attempted to show that the Constitution of the United States was never designed to consider black men as citizens. It maintains throughout that man can have property in man; and so sacred is this description of property, that the Constitution pledges the force of the Union to protect it. The State of Illinois cannot legislate on this or any other subject for the citizens of Missouri. Regarding the Missouri Compromise, he contended that if Congress has the power to prohibit Slavery, it has the power, by implication, to establish it irrespective of the consent of the people in the Territory.

It is true that the Missouri Compromise was adopted to settle what was then considered a condition of things fatal to the Union unless settled. But what gives the power to prohibit it? In the first place, no power exists to prohibit except in the Legislature. The President has it not; the Judiciary have it not; the People have it not. What power has Congress? It is a body of legislators representing the people for all purposes of legislation, and to extend the powers conferred by the Constitution. It has been assumed by some that the power granted in the Constitution was applicable to the principle of domestic servitude. This assumed, it follows that the whole subject is in the grasp of legislative power. Slavery existed in most of the States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and promises to do so through all time. It may be that the continuance of the prosperous condition of a country like ours depends more or less upon this institution. If the power is granted to Congress, it exists in the section of the Constitution authorizing the acquisition of territory, by conquest or by treaty, and afterwards the power to dispose of or regulate it. It was not intended that territory thus acquired should be managed in any other way than expressly provided.

Nor would it follow that if the existence of territorial laws was not a negative of the power to govern the Territory, that the power given would not be subject to certain limitations. If there was such general sweeping authority to legislate, Congress might as well, he contended, grasp every legislative power. But the result of such an unlimited power would be to bring about a state of things inconsistent with the foundation of our institutions. Chancellor KENT tells us: "If, therefore, the Government of the United States carry into execution the project for colonizing the valley of Columbia River, it would afford [illegible] for grave considerations as to the destiny of that country. It will be a [illegible] erected into States, and depending upon the doctrine of the laws of Congress, and even upon the judicial decisions of the Supreme Court, these colonies will be in a state of complete subordination, and as dependent upon the will of Congress as we had been, had Parliament succeeded in bringing us to its will." Such was not congenial with [illegible].

All the legislative power intended to be given to Congress was supposed at one time to be embraced in the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution, but there is not a word in that section giving power to prohibit Slavery. In the clause giving all needful power to make rules and regulations for the government of the Territory of the United States, it is apparent that the term territory is used as synonymous with property. Again, Congress has the power to dispose of territory, namely, to get rid of, to sell, &c. This might not be done at once, and it became necessary until that end is accomplished that Congress shall have authority to make the needful rules and regulations for the government as property, but not to prejudice the claims of the United States, or of any particular State. This being the case, on what grounds can the power to prohibit Slavery fall within the power [illegible] to Congress. He could conceive but one. [illegible] useful disposition, and the hypothesis that the exclusion of Slavery enhances the value of the lands to be disposed of. Suppose such to be the most valuable way to dispose of property; [illegible] such power; what possible doubt can there be that a variety of things may be done to accomplish that end, and more effectually? Slavery strikes at the fundamental principles of our Government. It is important that we adopt some rule or regulation to strike at the root at once. Prohibiting it in the Territories will not do, for Southern men go there, waiting for the good time to come, for the question of State organization to arise; northern men go thinking the time shall come when this sin-visited land will be dedicated to God and freedom. The most needful course would be to prohibit Southerners from settling, and Northerners from going; or pass a law that no Southern man be permitted to hold a negro; that no Southern man be permitted to emigrate to the new Territories and settle. [illegible] Slavery upon him which may prove [illegible]. The most certain way is to deny him the right to emigrate, or let him swear he will never attempt the introduction of Slavery into the Territory. Either of these rules will accomplish the end much better than the rule desired. There exists in Congress [illegible] that clause no authority for such unequal [illegible] and insulting legislation. If not under that clause, upon what conceivable grounds can the authority for this law be placed? It is necessary to govern the Territory, but is there no limitation to the authority given Congress. If there is, where is that authority? It seems to be the doctrine that the Constitution does not extend to Territories [illegible] heresies. It is the doctrine of the conqueror, and is as old as Nimrod. The people of the South do not stand in the relation of servants to the people of the North. They stand where the Constitution placed them, equal in the sight of God and man. And now, let me inquire where, except in this doctrine of the conqueror, is it possible to maintain this power under the Constitution of the United States? It is the law of the strongest attempted in the exercise of the conqueror's right. The States collective constitute the United States. The absolute uncontrollable [illegible] of all the States is stamped on all the features of the Constitution. Sovereignty means the right to [illegible] upon any question upon which any other sovereignty may act. Mr. JOHNSON inquired how came Congress to pass the Compromise of 1820? It was nothing but a division of this territorial dispute. The South contented herself with being satisfied if Slavery was permitted to go to the line. It was a compromise of principle, necessary to the existence of the Union. A compromise of each, rather than each adhering to his idea and perilling the existence of a Union on which the world looked with amazement, and not any authority for Courts of Justice. He concluded with a eulogium upon the high character and justice of the Court, and a tribute to the Union.

Adjourned.

The Virginia Search Law.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

The schooner *Morning Light*, bound from Baltimore to New-York, has been seized at Norfolk for evading the Virginia search law.

Departure of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia* sailed to-day at noon, with fifty-four passengers for Liverpool, and twenty for Halifax. She takes out $300,000 in specie.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The United States mail steamship *Nashville*, Captain EWEN, arrived here at 11 o'clock on Monday night.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 17—8 P. M.

The steamship *America* is now eleven days out from Liverpool, and fully due at this port, but up to the present moment she has not been signaled.

News from Buenos Ayres.

MURDER OF COL. OLIVIERI—SUMMARY OF NEWS—ADHESION OF MONTEVIDEO TO THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW LAID DOWN BY THE CONGRESS OF PARIS—NEW RAILROAD.

We are in possession of Buenos Ayres papers to the 11th of October.

The *British Packet* of that date contains the following paragraph in postscript:

We have just heard that a mutiny has taken place in the "Colonia Agricola," and that Col. OLIVIERI has been murdered. We have heard no details, but we fear the report is too well founded.

The same paper, in its summary of news for the week ending the 11th, says:

"General HORNOS has gone to establish his headquarters at the Villa de Mercedes.

The Minister of War is expected daily in town; but very little has transpired as to his proceedings in the North.

The reports from Santa Fé are contradictory. It appears that some military preparations are being made; but whether defensive or offensive, depends [illegible].

It is said that to elude the effects of the differential duties, the Government of the Oriental Republic has made a secret treaty with URQUIZA and that [illegible] means are already in force along the coasts of the Plata and Uruguay, to prevent the landing of goods from this quarter. We find nothing of this in the Montevideo papers; but we believe the report is altogether unfounded."

COTTON GOING NORTH.—Messrs. FALLS & [illegible] shipped two hundred bales of cotton, per [illegible] yesterday, for Cairo, which goes thence by railroad to New-York and Fall River, Mass., one-half for each place. This will soon become an important route for shipping cotton to the Eastern cities, provided the railroad companies establish a tariff to compete with other routes.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

The largest portion of this cotton will, doubtless, be returned by the same route in the shape of cotton goods in and near the cotton-planting States. The whole cost of transit cannot fall much, if any, below six cents per pound, reckoning freight, insurance, interest, and commission, and not including profits. For this six cents a pound, the cotton, in first-class and well-managed cotton mill, can be worked up at or near the cotton-fields into coarse cloth. What folly, then, to expect such a course of trade to continue? Dragging cotton and cotton goods twelve hundred miles each way, over coal-fields, and by water-falls, and through the richest [illegible] country on earth, to and from barren and cold New-England, where corn is planted with a crowbar on the hill sides, and where the valleys are made reservoirs of water-power—a power, by the way, already [illegible], and now largely aided by coal imported from Pennsylvania!—*Louisville Journal.*

From Montevideo we learn that the Government has announced its adhesion to the principles of international law adopted at or after the Peace Conferences of Paris. One of the most important of these is, that in no case shall an appeal be made to arms, till the resources of friendly mediation have been tried and exhausted.

The *Comercio del Plata*, of Montevideo, also hints that the British and French Ministers at the Parana are instructed to proffer their good offices in the misunderstandings pending between the Confederate Provinces and Buenos Ayres; and as it may be presumed that President URQUIZA has also given in his adhesion to the international principles above mentioned, it becomes an indirect guarantee against armed invasions for the present season; one good effect of the general pacification, and the more sober views that begin to prevail on the subject of war.

The *British Packet* publishes the draft of a law authorizing certain parties to build a railroad from the new Custom-House, Buenos Ayres, to the mouth of the Riachuelo. The *Packet* says:

"We need offer no comment on the spirit and object of this measure. It is a line on which there is already an immense traffic, and we think there can be little doubt of its being a safe and good investment for capital."

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire.

At 5 o'clock, last evening, the rope-walk of THOS. MAXWELL, in Newark-avenue, took fire, and was damaged to the extent of $800. The promptness of the Fire Department prevented a conflagration, of which there was great danger, owing to the high wind at the time, and the inflammable nature of the contents of the building. But a few minutes elapsed after the discovery of the fire before a steady, strong stream of Passaic had quenched it.

Charter Amendments.

Mayor MANNERS sent a communication to the Common Council, on Tuesday evening, stating that the Charter Convention, last Winter, did not complete its work. The Council passed a resolution to continue the Convention, and authorized the vacancies of the membership to be filled, in order to complete the work in time to submit it to the next Legislature.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

[illegible]

Revival of the African Slave-Trade.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DEBATE.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND CUBA.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

From our Special Reporter of the N. Y. Daily Times.

FIFTH DAY.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Dec. 12, 1856.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock. The number [illegible] was very small, but an announcement which appeared in the morning's paper that [illegible] would probably address the Convention [on the] subject of the Slave-Trade, had attracted a [large and] brilliant audience, the ladies having been [especially] invited to attend for the purpose of hearing [illegible] Pike.

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

[illegible], of Alabama, submitted a resolution [for the] appointment of a Committee to report [to the] Convention, at its next meeting, all valuable [information] in relation to the manufactur[ing] [illegible] and mineral resources of the South, [illegible].

[illegible] AND DIRECT TAXATION—THE QUESTION POSTPONED.

[Mr.] HOWARD, of Georgia, from the Committee on [Business], made the following report in relation to [free trade and] direct taxation:

[Whereas,] In the judgment of this Convention, the great [illegible] direct trade of the South with foreign nations [illegible] restrictive policy of raising revenue [illegible] in the unjust fiscal action of the Federal [Government] [illegible] the revenue raised from the South [illegible] at the North, thus draining the South [illegible] and accumulating it in the Northern, Eastern [illegible] States; therefore,

[Resolved], 1. That complete freedom of trade is demanded [by every] consideration of justice, of equality and of sound [policy].

[Resolved], 2. That the system of imposts is incompatible [with the freedom] of industry and trade, and operates [unequally], first, as between the different sections of [the country]; second, as between different classes of producers; third, as between individual citizens, and [ought, therefore], to be abolished.

[Resolved], 3. That being a tax upon consumption as well [as upon] production, the system of imposts throws an [undue proportion] of the taxes upon the great middle and [laboring classes], and overlooking entirely the equality of [illegible] wealthy capitalists either to use it as a [illegible] their wealth, or at least escaping with [illegible] proportion to their means or their [illegible].

[Resolved], 4. That being a tax upon foreign products [received] in exchange for home products, it discourages [illegible] the amount of foreign, and therefore of international [illegible], and operates as a bounty to those at home [engaged] in the production of articles similar to those subject [illegible] duties.

[Resolved], 5. That escaping popular observations and [illegible] the existence of large and unnecessary [illegible] the patronage of the Government, and [illegible] and corruption in its administration.

[Resolved], 6. That a well-directed system of direct [taxation] is the proper remedy for all the evils [illegible] incurable from a system of imposts.

[Resolved], 7. That the abandonment of a system of [imposts] and the establishment of absolute free trade and [direct] taxation, will revive Southern commerce, [illegible] and thus accomplish the great [illegible] to be followed as a necessary consequence [illegible] establishment of lines of steamers, railroads, and all the other accessories of active, expanded, [and flourishing] commerce.

[Resolved], 8. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted [to each] of our Senators and Representatives in [Congress], and that this Convention earnestly recommends [them] to use their best efforts for the establishment of the principles enunciated in these resolutions; and also to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they lay them before the Legislatures of said States.

Resolved, 9. That this Convention recommends the establishment of free-trade associations in the several [States] of the Union.

[Mr.] [illegible], of Texas, made a minority report signed by delegates from Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina and Florida. The minority say that they regard the resolutions recommended by the majority of the Committee as unwise and impracticable, and the questions raised as being not within the jurisdiction of the body. The minority believe that the radical policy suggested, which would revolutionise a system to which our people have been conformed from the organization of our Government, would at this time be most ruinous in its consequences to the people of the South. The minority further believe that the system of direct taxation proposed would of necessity tend to alienate the people of the South from the Federal Government, and would, therefore, regard its advocacy as an "entering wedge" to a dissolution of our national union.

Mr. [illegible], of North Carolina was opposed to the resolutions reported by the Committee, and in order to test the sense of the Convention and save the unnecessary consumption of time in fruitless discussion, moved that the report be laid upon the table.

A vote by States was demanded, and being taken, it resulted as follows:

YEAS—Alabama, 9; Maryland, 8; North Carolina, 10; Virginia, 15; Tennessee, 12; Florida 3. Total, 57.

NAYS—Georgia, 10; South Carolina, 8; Louisiana, 6. Total, 24.

So the report was laid upon the table.

Mr. SPADE, of Ala., offered a resolution recommending the Legislatures of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas to adopt measures to secure the speedy completion of a line of railroad from West-Point, in the State of Georgia, to connect with the *Southern Pacific Road chartered by the State of* Texas, which was adopted after a brief discussion.

Mr. McLEOD, of Texas, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the report on Free Trade and direct taxation was laid on the table.

Mr. HOWARD, of Georgia, urged the propriety of devoting some time to the consideration and discussion *of this important question.* The Convention had wasted a great deal of time in passing empty resolves, recommending railroads and in relation to school-books—resolves which were not worth one cent. For what had they assembled here? Was it to devise *some remedy for the oppression under which the* South suffered? or was it merely to recommend petty *roads, and school-books, and pictures,* and things of that sort, which were of no importance whatever? Were those the questions that ought to engross the attention of Southern statesmen or of intelligent men? Why were there hundreds of delegates here from Virginia? What brought all South Carolina here? [Laughter and a voice: "It was the free tickets."] Why were the representatives of the South here? Was it to talk about little trifling school-books? What did it matter where they got their learning, so they got it? It was said that they came here to promote internal improvements; but every gentleman must concede *that the great object of the assemblage was* to provide for the protection of the South. [Cries of question and other manifestations of impatience.]

Mr. GAULDEN, of Georgia, said that a refusal to consider this question would be a refusal to consider the great subject for which all these Commercial Conventions had been called. He thought they ought to consider and pass upon the report of the Committee, although he did not believe that a repeal of the present revenue system and a resort to direct taxation would be an effectual means of restoring the direct trade of the South. He wanted to see the problem *solved why it was that the Southern seaports, which* once possessed an import trade in proportion to their exports trade, had lost that trade. It had never yet been satisfactorily solved. It was time that they ceased to grope in the dark for an unattainable object, if it were indeed unattainable; or, if attainable, he would be glad to have the mode of its attainment *[illegible] practically demonstrated.*

Mr. [illegible] CALHOUN, of South Carolina, thought that it was too late in the session *for full justice to be done* to this question, and with a view of getting rid of it, he would suggest that by general consent the whole matter be referred to a Special Committee to be appointed by the Chair, who would investigate it and report in full upon it *to the Convention at its next* session.

Mr. CASKIE, of Virginia, hoped the Convention would avoid the introduction of all political and party questions. He believed that these Commercial Conventions had hitherto done much good, and had given an impulse to railroad enterprises by attracting *public attention to the wants* of the country. He was opposed to making this a Democratic Free-Trade *Convention.*

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, admitted that since these Conventions had been held a great many railroads had been constructed, but during the same period they had had four years of drouth, and that was *probably as legitimate a consequence of the Conven*tions as the building of the railroads. [Laughter.]

Mr. J. J. POPE, of South Carolina, regarded the people of the South as the strangest people of whom there was any record in history. The most important questions that could possibly present themselves to Southern men were habitually laid aside, while *they looked into matters of small and local import*ance. This question of the tariff was not only entirely a commercial one, but, with the exception of one other, it was the greatest question on which Southern men could speak, advise or legislate, and yet gentlemen were unwilling to consider it. As a South Carolinian he demanded a hearing.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Maryland, was opposed to the reconsideration, not from any illiberal feeling towards Georgia or South Carolina, but because he believed that every man in the country had had an opportunity of hearing this question discussed as ably as it would be discussed here. It was not a new question, and it was not probable that this Convention could settle a question in a day which the ablest minds in the country had been unable to settle in more than half a century. Nothing could be gained by discussing the question here.

The vote by which the resolutions were laid on the table was then reconsidered, and Mr. CALHOUN moved their reference to a Select Committee, said Committee to report to the next Convention.

Mr. [illegible] suggested that the Committee had better report to the next Convention *after the* [illegible] close of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. [Laughter.] He was satisfied that nothing would be done till then.

Mr. CALHOUN's motion was agreed to.

WANTED A DETECTIVE POLICE, ETC.

Hon. Mr. HUBBARD, of Alabama, moved for the appointment of a Special Committee of three to consider and report to the Convention at its next meeting a system of detective police in the Southern States, for the purpose of ferreting out the disturbers of the peace and quiet of those States. Also, a system of finance and on the propriety of incorporating a Planters' Line.

The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. HUBBARD, DE BOW and AIKE, were appointed as said Committee.

REVIVAL OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

The Convention then proceeded to consider the following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. J. SCOTT, of Virginia:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a Committee, consisting of —— members, to investigate the facts connected with the present condition and future aspect of Slavery in the United States and other parts of the world, and the character and extent of the International laws upon the subject of the African Slave-Trade, and the propriety of reopening that Trade by the United States with the coast of Africa, and report the same at the next meeting of the Convention.

Mr. SCOTT said that the impression had gone forth that the object of the friends of this resolution was to obtain, by underhand means, the sanction of the Convention to a proposition for the reopening of the Slave-Trade. He disclaimed any such intention. All he asked was a respectful investigation of the question. He was opposed to the wild, reckless and thoughtless policy of slave diffusion, which would expose the border States of the South to the attacks of SEWARD and his myrmidons—a policy which, if insisted on, without a revival of the African Slave-trade, must ultimately convert the tier of border States into enemies instead of allies of the South.

Mr. CALHOUN proposed to pursue the same course with reference to this subject that had been pursued with reference to the Tariff question—let it be referred to a Committee who would report upon it at the next meeting of the Convention. It was evident that this was not the time or the place for a satisfactory discussion on the merits of the question, but he hoped that the Convention would deem it of too much importance to be ignored. While he was not prepared at this time, or under existing circumstances, to give his assent to a proposition for the reopening of the African Slave-trade, still he thought the day would come when all Southern men would assent to it.

ALBERT PIKE DISCOURSETH ON SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, in response to loud and repeated calls, then rose to address the Convention. He commenced by saying that he rose under feelings of embarrassment on account of the notice which had appeared in the daily papers, from the fear that he might disappoint the expectations of the audience which had assembled. At first he had felt disposed to vote for this resolution, as it was one for an inquiry merely, but on reflection he should vote against it. He had no objection to the reference of the tariff question to a Committee, but as to this measure it did seem to him that no good could result from its consideration either now or at the next session of the Convention. [Applause.] He should speak under some embarrassment because of the attitude his conscience compelled him to assume on this question, and also because he was perhaps the only man in the Convention of Northern birth. He had had the good or bad fortune to come to the South as one of a class which it had been attempted to proscribe yesterday—a Northern teacher. He had come to the South from choice shortly after he came of age; he had cast his fortunes in the South, and owed all was and all he expected to be to the South. His children had been born in the South, and he was looking to their interests *and to the interests of generations to come after* them. The soil of the South contained the bones of *four of his children,* and he had no ties to bind him to the North. Still a man from the North might well hesitate before rising in a Southern Convention to express opinions, on a question on which the mind and heart of the South were greatly agitated, in opposi*tion perhaps to the opinions of a large majority of the* assemblage. But there was no subject on which a bold man ought to be afraid to speak.

"Non vultus instantis populi justum virum mente quatit solida." There was nothing in the aspect of an angry people which ought to shake the solid mind of a just man. [Applause.] He thought the worst *policy the South could pursue,* would be to agitate this question of reopening the Slave-trade now. He (Mr. P.) had with him five letters, which he had addressed to the people of the North, defending the course of the South in regard to the Kansas-Nebraska *bill, and defending also* the institution of Slavery. In those letters he took what he believed to be the true ground in regard to the rights of the South in the common territory. He took the ground that the people of the South had the right to go into the common territory, and take with them any species of property recognized by the laws of the States in which they lived, and to have laws passed by Congress, or by the Territorial Legislature, to protect that property until the people of the Territory should organise a State Constitution. He had also defended the institution of Slavery. In arguing the question of the moral right to hold slaves, he believed it to be the highest duty of the South, dictated no less by policy than by right and justice, to offer such arguments as would produce conviction in the mind of the universal world, and not to resort to extreme arguments. He *did not believe there was any moral wrong in holding* the African in bondage, because the Negro was not fit *to be free:* he could not admit that those who condemned the African Slave-trade must condemn the institution of Slavery also—that they must justify both, if one. He would be torn in pieces *by wild* horses, rather than either justify or advocate a renewal *of the African Slave-trade, or admit that Slavery was* a moral wrong or evil. [Applause.] The two things were, in his view, as wide apart as light and darkness, beauty and holiness, virtue and vice. [Renewed applause.] He would go before the North and defend *the institution of Slavery on the highest grounds*—the grounds that now exist. In pointing to the present condition of the negroes of the South, and their relation to the white race, they went into the field to meet the enemy, sheathed in armor more impenetrable than that of Achilles, *for his heel was vulnerable. But,* if they undertook to revive the Slave-trade, they would *act like the man who would throw aside* impregnable armor, and go forth naked into the field of battle. [Applause.] They would be as David would have been if he had lain aside the sling and the stone, before going forth to meet Goliath, for they were now *armed with the sling and the stone of truth and* justice. [Applause.] It was the interest of Southern *masters, under present circumstances,* to treat their slaves humanely, for their slaves were valuable, besides being part of their families, born and bred amongst them, and almost part of their blood and bones. But suppose the African Slave-trade were reopened, and men could buy *slaves brought from Africa for* $150 or $200 each, the argument of interest would be *gone; there would then be no such plea to offer to* the world, and there would be no security either that slaves thus imported, around whom no associations clustered, and who had not been born and bred up amongst us, would be treated with humanity. No doubt *at some day or other, in God's good provi*dence, the condition of the negro would be ameliorated, and he would pass from a state of slavery to freedom. That lay beyond their sphere; they knew, however, what were their duties to their slaves, and understood what humanity required. But he knew of nothing in humanity or in their own interests that *could require them to reopen the African Slave-trade* and flood the country with slaves. He believed it to be a benefit to the South that the price of negroes was high, and could see no way in which they could lower the price of negroes and keep up the price of cotton. *The framers of the Constitution wisely contem*plated that they should make their slaves *more persons* and *less things;* the Constitution nowhere treated the slave as property; it placed him on the same footing as the apprentice, and it was on this ground that he claimed the right to go into the common territory of the United States *with his slave just as the Northern master could go* there with his apprentice. The framers of the Constitution did not mean to give any color to the idea that a slave was a mere chattel; they meant to recognise him as having a soul, and to encourage the master to raise him in the scale of civilization until, in God's good time, he should be fit to be free. He believed that every *Slaveholder must desire that, in* God's good providence, the time would come when *every man on earth would be free if he was fit to be* free. [Much applause.] They all desired to see the *day when no man on the face of the earth would be* bound to labor against his will or for insufficient compensation; but that result could not be now obtained, and *it was their duty to deal with the realities* around them without looking into the dim and distant *future. If they could, in reviving the African Slave*-trade, provide that no Africans should be brought here but those who had been taken prisoners of war, and who would be otherwise sacrificed, and could also provide for the comfortable transit of those who might be brought here, it would be a different thing; but, when they reflected, that in opening the African Slave-trade, they would throw it open to all the world, and hold out inducements to barbarian kings *in Africa to march upon* unoffending villages, and seize upon their inhabitants, and sell them, to satisfy the cupidity of some Spanish or Portuguese Slave-trader, he did not believe there was a human being who could contemplate the reopening of the Slave-trade without a shudder. *[Loud applause.] There* was a commandment written, not only in *The Book, but written* by the *finger of God upon every man's* heart—"Thou shalt not do evil that good may come"—and if they now commenced to do evil in order to obtain some temporary good, they might well tremble for the destiny of the South. No, no; let them not embark in a measure which would shock the common humanity of the world, as well as their own feelings, as Christian, civilized and humane men, and from which, when once initiated, they would themselves recoil with horror. [Applause.] Let it be remembered that when our fathers were about to declare their independence, the great apostle of liberty in the Southern States wrote as one count in the indictment against the King of England, that he had fostered and encouraged the Slave-trade.

Thank God, that he wrote it there, and that it stands there still in characters of living light to transmit to posterity the opinion *of Thomas Jefferson* in regard to this infamous trade. [Applause.] Southern men were too much given to abstractions and ultra notions, probably the effect of having ultra notions constantly thrust in their faces from the North; they were too prone to look at only one side of a question, and to utter extreme opinions that made them ridiculous at the North and everywhere else. As an evidence of this, the speaker referred to the letter addressed to the Convention by Senator TOOMBS of Georgia, in which he gravely proposed that the Southern States should raise revenue for the support of their State governments, by imposing taxes upon all articles not directly imported from foreign countries—the object being first to exclude everything not directly imported, and second to raise a revenue from things imported indirectly. After some further remarks in the same vein, Mr. PIKE addressed himself especially to the ladies in the gallery, and complimented the ladies of the South in somewhat poetic terms on their beauty and many virtues. He told the Convention that the ladies of the South would always be with them in everything that was for the benefit of the South, but then their instinctive sense of what was right, humane, manly and womanly too, would lead them to condemn any scheme involving moral turpitude, wrong and inhumanity. If the question should ever be gravely discussed, the ladies of the South would not permit them to reopen the Slave-trade, and he thanked God for it. [Considerable applause, but hisses from the South Carolina delegation.] They would condemn any attempt to obtain any temporary or even lasting benefit to this country by embarking in a scheme of inhumanity upon which not only man but the God who overruled the universe would frown. After thanking the Convention for its attention, Mr. PIKE resumed his seat amidst considerable applause.

MR. PIKE'S SENTIMENTS REPUDIATED.

Mr. COCHRAN, of Alabama, intended to vote, with the gentleman who had just taken his seat, against the renewal of the African Slave-trade, but he was not willing that his vote should be regarded as an indorsement of the remarks which that gentleman had made. [Loud applause from the Georgians and South Carolinians.] He did not wish to be considered as sympathizing with the reasons which induced that gentleman to vote against the reopening of the African Slave-trade. With him there was no moral question involved. He was not opposed to the reopening of the African Slave-trade because there was anything in it offensive to morality or the laws of Heaven. There was a great misunderstanding as to what Slavery meant. In one sense it meant simply the control of the will of one man by another, but in its opprobrious sense it meant where one man was deprived by another of a right the exercise of which would benefit him; and in this sense the subjugation of the will of the negro to the white race was not slavery, because it did not deprive the negro of any right the exercise of which could benefit him. In support of this theory Mr. C. advanced the usual arguments about the incapacity of the negro race for self-government, and the advantages conferred upon them by bringing them from a state of barbarism and heathenism to a country where they came under the influence of civilization and christianity, &c., &c. He said he did not belong to that class of Southern men who believed that the slave-trade was immoral or that there was anything in it that ought to be offensive to the Christian or the philanthropist; his objections to the reopening of it were purely on the ground of policy. He did not believe that the introduction of a large number of slaves would diminish the humanity of Southern men in the treatment of their slaves; that did not depend upon the price of negroes. [Applause.] If his negroes were not worth a single dollar he would still support and clothe and protect them, because they were his associates, and in some respects his friends, and because of the proper relation which God had established between him as their master and them as his slaves. A man did not ill-use his mule because it cost only $75, or his cow because it cost only $10; why then should they suppose that the master would behave inhumanly towards his nigger, if he only cost one or two hundred dollars? But there was a question of policy involved in the reopening of the Slave-trade. If such a measure were necessary it must be because we have not operatives enough and must in*crease the sources whence we derive our supply. The* danger was of producing too large a supply. The necessity for an increase of operatives must be temporary, and be in process of removal every day by natural causes which would continue forever, but the redundance of operatives would last forever, and would produce the same evils that have been experi*enced in European countries from an excess of labor.* The extension of Slavery would always be controlled by the supply of Slave-labor, and he believed that as the institution extended towards the South until it connected with the Amazon, the increased demand for operatives would be amply supplied by the Slave-trade of Brazil as well as by the excess of Slave-labor *in these States which they would carry with them.*

Mr. J. A. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, thought the *gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. PIKE) had overlooked* the real issue now before the Convention; his argu*ment seemed to be based upon the idea that the Con*vention was called upon to determine whether the *African Slave-trade should be reopened or not, but* that was not the question at all; the real question was whether the subject of the revival of the African Slave-trade should receive the consideration of the Convention. Conceding for *a moment that the gen*tleman's arguments were entitled to the fullest *weight, still if there were others in the Convention* who entertained different opinions, that was a sufficient reason why the question should not be entirely ignored. He (Mr. C.) had no sickly sentimentality on this subject; he looked upon it merely as a question *of interest and expediency. He did not sympathise* with the gentleman in his views about the horrors of *the Slave-trade;* if there were any horrors connected with it now it was because of the very efforts made to suppress it; make it open and free, without the *necessity for disguise or stealthy proceedings, and it* might be conducted on as Christian principles as the *trade between Virginia* and the Southwest.

Mr. J. A. JONES, of Georgia, in response to an incidental remark made by Mr. PIKE, undertook to demonstrate conclusively that there would be no danger of civil war in case of a dissolution of the Union. *The President, however, called him to order,* and amidst much laughter and applause, begged respectfully to remind the gentleman that the question of a dissolution of the Union was not *now* before the Convention.

MR. PIKE AND THE YANKEES PITCHED INTO.

Several delegates here sought the floor, but it was awarded to Mr. ALPHEUS BAKER, of Alabama, who said that he thought this eagerness to obtain the attention of the Convention, showed that a spark had been struck out of the heart of the South by the unfortunate blow which they had felt from the gentleman from Louisiana, (Mr. PIKE.) He was glad to see this scintillation of living fire come out of every Southern heart here to repudiate the sentiment,—which would probably be reported to some Northern press and described as having been received with "great applause,"—that *he hoped the day might come when throughout* the broad limits of the earth all men should be free. *[Great applause.] He (Mr. B.) never desired to see* the day come when *all* men should be free. [Renewed and enthusiastic applause.] But he desired that the *white* man should be always free, and believed that his freedom could only be maintained by keeping another portion of the human family in the position for which Providence designed it. He desired to preserve republican principles, and to give to all white men, rich or poor, that equality to which white men were entitled, and this could only be done by preserving the institution of Slavery. [Applause.] An attempt had been made to show that there were only 350,000 slaveholders in the Southern part of the Confederation, and that, therefore, the institution was weak; but, paradoxical as it might appear, the poor man was more interested in the preservation of Slavery, if he prized his social equality, than was the rich man. In the North they cared nothing about white liberty, but *all about black liberty;* in the North they cared nothing about preserving the social equality of the white man, but it was not so in the South—the "cursed land of Slavery;" here every white man was received and treated as an equal if he was an honest man, however hardly fortune might have dealt with him, however hard his hands might be with honest toil, or however brown *his face might* be from exposure to God's sun. Allusion had been made to the fair ladies of the land; he agreed with the gentleman from Louisiana that woman had ever been on the side of right and truth; at the very origin of the Christian religion, in its darkest hours, when the Christian sun was low in the horizon and obscured by clouds, woman was found never faltering, ever faithful—whether in the hall of Pilate, in the court of *the high priest, at the foot of the cross, or at the door* of the sepulchre; the last to surrender the principles *of truth though surrounded by that fierce crowd of* blood-thirsty Jews who brought the Saviour to the cross; pure, lofty, virtuous sentiments had characterized woman from that day to the present, but even women—tender, pure, virtuous and unfaltering women, if they prized *their social liberty and the defer*ential respect which ought to be paid to them by the *sterner sex,* were interested that all men should not be free and equal. [Much applause.] Look at that land of boasted philanthropy, from which came these long-legged, slab-sided, lean-bellied, white-eyed, Yankees. [Roars of laughter.] How did they treat women *there? See how the Jugger*naut car of Wealth rolled over the prostrate form of *lovely woman there! See how she was made to do* menial offices and domestic service! How often did *those same lanky, white-eyed,* Connecticut Yankee philanthropists make women ride on the outside of stages, while they filled the inside, and with how little consideration did they treat her; but here, in this "cursed land of Slavery," the protecting shield of chivalry was thrown over them. [Applause.] *This* was what had driven Northern society mad. Woman said "there is something wrong; I don't have my rights; men don't give me them; they degrade me and I'll take my rights." [Laughter.] This was why they had so many of these great Yankee he women preaching and bellowing out for "women's rights" *and that all men might finally be free, and all women* too. [Roars of laughter.] But it was not so in the "cursed land of Slavery;" here it made no difference how poor a white woman was, her humble home might be a log cabin away out in the backwoods or the wilderness; but whenever she came into the presence of a Southern gentleman, however well-born, he proved by his conduct that he recognized the equality of the white woman and bowed before the supremacy of the white woman. [Applause.] The proper sphere of woman was at home, by the fireside or by the cradle of slumbering infancy, and that was the place she occupied in the land where all men were not free, and where God grant all men never might be free. [Applause.] Let the white man be the head and let the black man remain where the fiat of Omnipotence placed him, and where humanity required him to be; in a position sanctioned by the Word of God, from Genesis to Revelations, and sanctioned also by all experience. As well attempt to level the mountains of the South as to eradicate the Institution of Slavery from the land where it had been placed by the hand of God. The unparalleled prosperity of the South, in spite of all the oppressions of the Government, proved that there was nothing in their present condition, in their past fortunes, or in their future aspirations, that should induce them to desire that all men should become at any time free and equal. [Loud and continued applause.]

Mr. GAULDEN, of Georgia, advocated the resolution.

Mr. ALBERT PIKE rose to make an explanation. Gentlemen seemed to think that he had been guilty of treason to the South, in expressing a wish that the day might come when all men would be fit to be free. He had expressed that wish in the same spirit in which he might utter a wish that the time might come when all men would assemble in another world, where there would be no Slavery. If that were treason to the South, he would say, in the language of an infinitely greater man than himself, "Make the most of it." [Applause.]

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Md., addressed the Convention at some length, and amidst sundry manifestations of impatience. He asked what was to be gained by presenting this question here or by appointing a Committee to bring it before the next Convention? Did any man suppose that the Congress of the United States would listen to a proposition for the reopening of the African Slave-trade? The agitation of the subject could only expose the South to ridicule and contempt. The South never could reopen the Slave-trade as long as she remained in the Union. He believed that there were men in this Convention who wanted to hasten a dissolution of the Union, and that was their object. If he (Mr. R.) ever believed that the safety of the South required that the Union should be dissolved he would say so openly and boldly in the face of God and man, and not skulk behind the Slave-trade or the tariff.

Mr. BETHEY, of Alabama, thought this discussion about a dissolution of the Union entirely unnecessary now. The question might come upon them, however, sooner than they expected—perhaps before the close of the next Congress. For one, whenever Kansas was refused admission into the Union on account of the institution of Slavery, he should be ready to act upon the question of disunion. [Much applause.] He moved the previous question. The previous question was sustained.

The Tenn. delegation demanded a vote by States on the adoption of the resolution.

The question was taken and the following was the result:

YEAS—Alabama, 9; South Carolina, 8; Texas 4. Total 21.

NAYS—Georgia, 10; Maryland, 8; North Carolina, 10; Virginia, 15; Tennessee, 12; Florida 3. Total 58.

So the resolution was rejected.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Mr. DE BOW, from the Committee on Business, reported resolves:

1. Recommending the encouragement by the Southern public of such publishers of school books as have already published or have in course of publication series adapted to the wants of Southern youth.

2. Recommending Congress to contract with the North and South American Steamship Company *for* a line of mail steamers from New-York and Savannah to the West Indies and South America.

3. Declaring that proper measures should be taken by Congress, or by the Legislatures of the cotton-planting States, to obtain and publish all facts in reference to the relative advantages of Southern and Western localities for the manufacturing of cotton fabrics.

4. Recommending to Southern planters a patent recently granted to a citizen of Mobile for spinning yarn.

5. Recommending to the Kentucky Legislature the construction of a railroad *from Louisville to the Cumberland* Gap, to meet the improvements of the State of Virginia.

6. Recommending the encouragement of ship and boat building in the South.

7. Recommending to agricultural and mechanical associations the holding of Southern fairs, and to State Legislatures to make appropriations to aid in such objects.

8. Recommending the establishment of foundries and *works for the casting of cannon and the manufacture of* arms in the South.

9. In relation to Kansas, and recommending Southern emigration into that Territory. [The same resolution which was referred to the Committee yesterday.] And

10. That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Southern States should inquire if the South has received her full share of the arms distributed under act of *Congress, and, if such be not the case, should take imme*diate action to have the South placed on a footing of equality with other sections of the Union in this regard; also calling on Congress for efficient fortifications and other works of defence for Southern harbors.

The resolutions were severally adopted.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mr. DE BOW also reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sympathies of this Convention are with the efforts being made to introduce civilization into *the States of Central America,* and to develop those rich and productive regions by the introduction of Slave-labor.

CUBA.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Georgia, submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Business:

Resolved, That the proximity of the Island of Cuba to us renders its tranquillity of the largest importance to the whole country, and especially to the Southern States, and *we ought to regard jealously any action on the part of* European Powers to disturb the established relations between master and servant in that Island.

Mr. CASKIE, of Virginia, offered a resolution, directing a Committee to inquire into the expediency of recommending Southern banks not to discount any paper from the Northern States payable more than 30 days from *date, nor any sterling bills.*

On motion of a South Carolina delegate the resolution aforesaid was promptly tabled.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to issue a call for the next Convention, together with an *address to the citizens of the Slaveholding* States: Messrs. DE BOW, of Louisiana; Swan, of Tennessee; Cochran, of Alabama; King, of South Carolina; and Boulevare, of Virginia.

The Convention then, at 3½ o'clock, adjourned until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION—ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

The Evening Session was held at St. Andrew's Hall, and the proceedings were chiefly of a formal and routine character, winding up the business of the Convention.

The only matter of any interest was an abortive attempt to revive the controversy about the Slave-trade by the presentation by a Mr. GREEN, of Georgia, of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the negative vote of this Convention on the resolution of Mr. SCOTT, of Virginia, refusing to appoint a Committee to investigate the facts connected with the present *condition and future aspect of Slavery in the* United States and other parts of the world, was not prompted by any shrinking doubts of the justice of our cause, or any unmanly fear of looking those facts in the face.

Mr. JOHN A. JONES, *of Georgia, immediately moved* to lay the resolution on the table. He said he liked *fair sailing,* and not looking one way and rowing the other. He understood that the majority here were opposed to the opening of the African Slave-trade, or were afraid to offend their Northern *"friends"* by attempting it, and he wanted them to stand before *the Convention in that position. [Laughter.]*

The resolution was laid on the table.

Thanks were then voted to the citizens of Savannah for their hospitalities, to the press of the city, to the *railroad, steamboat and stage companies* which brought the delegates to the Convention free of charge, *and also to the officers of the Convention. And then* after a brief address from the President, (JAS. LYONS, Esq.,) the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

A Parting Word.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 13, 1856.

I closed my report last night with the announcement of the adjournment of the Convention, to meet again at Knoxville, Tenn., in August next, when the *farce upon which the curtain has just dropped will,* I presume, be repeated. Most of the delegates and strangers have already *left for their homes, and Sa*vannah (the most dead-alive of cities) is once more restored to its customary quiet and monotony.

The unusually large attendance at the Convention which has just closed, (between seven and eight hundred, not twelve or fifteen hundred as erroneously stated at the commencement of my report,) was doubtless owing in a great measure to the fact that all the Southern Railroad Companies, and several of the principal steamship lines furnished free passes to the delegates both to and from Savannah, and many who perhaps felt no particular interest in the objects of the Convention, availed themselves of these facilities in *the hope of having a "good time."*

In looking over the list of delegates present I note the names *of very few prominent Southern politicians,* or men of mark—few, at least, of national reputation. The States represented were Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida and Texas. Seats were allotted in the Convention to delegates from all the Southern States, and from California, but no one appeared claiming the honor to represent Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Delaware or the *Golden State.* A vast majority of the delegates were from Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia; the other *delegations were exceedingly slim. For instance,* whilst the Old Dominion sent a mob of two hundred gentlemen, Col. McLEOD, "solitary and alone," undertook to speak the voice of the great State of Texas; and whilst "all South Carolina" was there, (at least so a Georgia delegate told the Convention,) a select knot of gentlemen, all of them, I believe, from one city, gave utterance to the sentiments of Tennessee.

One word, before I close, in regard to outside matters connected with the Convention. Much credit is due to the citizens of Savannah for their hospitable and successful exertions to provide for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. The city, considering its size and importance, is miserably deficient in hotel accommodations, and but for the kindness of its citizens in throwing open their doors for the reception of visitors, hundreds of benighted souls would have been sadly puzzled where to bestow themselves. During the week the delegates have been sumptuously and elegantly entertained by several of the leading citizens, and on Wednesday night a grand ball was given them by the citizens generally. I was not able to be present, but the affair is said to have been a great success. Whatever may be said of the Convention and its sayings and doings, the citizens of Savannah have every reason to congratulate themselves on their share in the week's proceedings.

REPORTER.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Dec. 18.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1092, 1225, 2127, 2478, 805, 1844, 2126, 758, 2452, 2039, 1071, 2141, 2099, 812.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 126, 146, 151, 119, 85, 162, 68, 71, 140, 161, 654, 97, 124, 118, 128, 26, 80, 31, 38, 33, 70, 607, 163, 262, 97, 280, 168, 134.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 260, 264, 966, 586, 592, 579, 978, 979, 982, 989, 962, 457, 290, 946, 546, 648, 675, 574, 249, 276, 496, 594, 457, 619, 770.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 298, 306, 307, 327 to 337 inclusive. *Part II.*—Nos. 1337, 338 to 361 inclusive.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 17.

Before Judge Betts.

William Kenther, who pleaded guilty a few days since to an indictment for smuggling, was this morning brought up for sentence. Judge BETTS said, that from facts laid before him, it would seem that there was no criminal intent on the part of the prisoner, and as the amount was small, he should not give a sentence of imprisonment, but would only sentence the prisoner to pay a fine of $50, and stand committed till paid.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 17.

Before Judge Betts.

DECISION IN THE PANCHITA CASE.

The United States vs. The Bark Panchita.—In this case, brought to forfeit the vessel for being fitted out for the slave-trade, Judge BETTS made a decree to-day dismissing the libel, and ordering the vessel and cargo to be discharged from custody. But he considered the statements of the master and the mate to have afforded probable cause for the prosecution, and directed a certificate to that effect to be given.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 17.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Fanny De Bare vs. Ruben D. De Bare.—Let there be a reference to Charles Stewart as to any and what alimony, with liberty to examine either plaintiff or defendant.

Bliss vs. Thompson.—Motion granted without costs.

The Cheshire Bank vs. St. John.—Motion denied without costs, with liberty to defendant to except to security at any time within twenty days after entry of this order.

Bennett vs. Bergen.—Motion settled.

John Abbott Titcomb vs. William D. Crooker.—Order settled.

Robert Taylor vs. Wildey.—Order to stay proceedings for twelve days granted, with leave to plaintiff to notice cause for trial at January Term. $5 costs of motion in each suit to plaintiff.

Klein vs. Klein.—Judgment of divorce granted, the mother to have the custody of children.

Benedict vs. Benedict.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Campbell vs. Butler.—It is evident, from sections 30 and 125 that this application rests entirely in the discretion of the Court. Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event, and without prejudice to plaintiff's right to renew, on ground of convenience, &c.

Frost vs. Lansing.—Defendant's motion denied.

Garnet vs. Belden.—Motion granted without costs.

The People ex rel. Lewis Lang vs. Joseph Ebling.—It will be remembered that this is a motion to compel Mr. Ebling to restore to the plaintiff a certain stall in Washington Market which he had ordered the Superintendent of the Market to give to a Mr. Marshal. The facts were reported in the TIMES a few days since. Motion granted with $10 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DRY DOCKS A NUISANCE.

Hecker vs. The New-York Balance Dock Company.—This was an action to compel the removal of the dry docks of the defendants from their present position, on account of its being a nuisance to the neighborhood. We understand that action has been commenced against the Sectional Dry Dock Company for the same purpose. Decision reserved.

Important and Interesting Trial—Can Colored People Ride in the City Cars?

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Dec. 17.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

James W. Pennington vs. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.—This case, which has been so long expected to be tried, yesterday was brought on. Mr. Waldo Hutchings, counsel for the defendants, stated that one of his witnesses was absent, and suggested *that the case should be postponed, but his Honor* thought it best to proceed as far as possible. After the impanneling of the Jury, one of the number stepped up to his Honor and stated that he was strongly prejudiced in favor of the plaintiff, and, therefore, thought *he ought not to sit. He was discharged* accordingly. Subsequently two other jurymen stated that *they were in favor of having colored men ride in the* Sixth-avenue cars, but that they would decide according to evidence. They were allowed to remain.

This case, *it will be remembered,* is for an assault and battery in forcibly putting the plaintiff out of the *Sixth-avenue cars, in May, 1855. The plaintiff claims* but $1,000 damages.

Frederick A. Tallmadge, Esq., opened the case for the plaintiff, briefly, and as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This is an action for assault *and battery brought by Rev. Dr. Pennington* against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company. On the *24th day of May,* 1855, Mr. Pennington, a very respectable colored minister was coming down town, and stepped into one of the Sixth-avenue cars. When the conductor came around to collect the fare, he told Mr. Pennington that he must leave. He asked why, *and was told that colored persons were not allowed to* ride in those cars. Mr. Pennington refused to get out, whereupon he was forcibly ejected by the conductor and driver.

It is proper here to add, that this action is brought, not so much to recover damages,—for Mr. Pennington did not experience any very great bodily injury,—*as to test the question whether in this country,* a colored man can or cannot ride in these public conveyances, and I am happy to have the honor to be engaged as counsel in such a case. I come not here to make any abolition harangue, or to talk of Sharp's rifles, but simply to test this simple question of right. Mr. Pennington is a respectable man. He moves in good society, and is deemed by the religious world as a fit person to teach others, and is a taxpayer in this City. But I do not know that I can better express the objects of this suit, than by giving the words of Rev. *Dr. Pennington himself,* when he came to my office to solicit my professional assistance in bringing this suit. Said he to me: "Mr. Tallmadge, I know the prejudice which the people of this country have against our color. We do not claim, however, to be their equals. We do not expect to be invited to sit at their tables, or share their *beds. But I have yet to learn that I cannot pass from* one part of the country to another in your rail cars and steamboats. *In that I claim no equality,* except the right of passage. If I sit by you on the same seat in a car, that does not imply that I am your equal."

The defence made is, that by the rules of this Company only white people are to be allowed to ride. *Now, gentlemen, can they say who shall ride and who* not? If they have this power, could they not say that *you,* who are only five feet and ten inches high, should not ride? What is the charter of the Company *for?* To convey passengers—to accommodate the public. It is for this that we grant them a monopoly of the street; and we ask that they, in return for these advantages, *should convey us in the usual manner. And* is not this man as well entitled to be a passenger as *any one? Does he not eat,* drink, sleep and think like a passenger? He is a citizen. He goes to the polls and votes for you, or for his Honor there, to sit—and the laws uphold him. What more constitutes a citizen?

*Mr. Tallmadge then called Joseph Mitchell as wit*ness. He is a young lad, about thirteen years of age, *who saw the assault* and testified as follows: On the 24th of May last I was standing on the sidewalk in Carmine-street, on the left-hand side of the way; I saw Mr. Pennington hanging on to the hind part of the car, and the conductor trying to put him off; he *was trying to unloose his hands; the car was going;* the conductor stamped on his feet to make him get *off; I couldn't say whether any one assisted* the conductor to put him off; Mr. Pennington was forced off, *but got on again;* I did not see any more; I picked up Mr. Pennington's cane and followed the car to give it to him; when he got on to the car he was dragged *along about four houses and then got on his feet and* jumped on the step; the car was not going very fast; *the horses were walking;* I heard no expressions from conductor; don't know whether Mr. Pennington had a cloak on; he had a hat on.

Cross-examined.—I was on the left hand side of the street; they were putting Mr. Pennington off the other side of the car, back end; they were forcing him off with their backs to me; I ran round on the other side to see them; Mr. Pennington's face was towards the conductor; saw the word "conductor" on the man's cap, printed on a belt fastened on to the cap; don't know whether it was a hat or cap.

Here the plaintiff rested his case, and as it was about four o'clock the *Court adjourned until to-day.* The Court instructed the Jury not to talk about this case to others or among themselves. One gentleman facetiously asked if he might talk over matters with *his wife,* as he usually liked to tell her something when he went home? His Honor remarked that it was not the province of the Court to meddle with those private matters.

Messrs. Frederick A. Tallmadge, Edward L. Phelps and E. Colby are counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Schell, Slosson and Hutchings for the defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. [illegible]

DECISIONS.

Hobart vs. Frost.—Motion for judgment [illegible] without costs.

C. R. Mullany vs. Ralph E. Worthington et al.—Motion to amend summons, &c., denied, unless plaintiff [illegible] amend complaint and pay $10, costs of motion.

Smith vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Motion to set aside award of [illegible] denied, with [illegible] to plaintiff.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Woodruff & Co. vs. The Commercial Insurance Company.—In this action a verdict was taken for the plaintiff for $10,189 20, subject to the opinion of the Court to be heard in the first instance at General Term. In the meantime the proceedings were stayed.

TRIAL OF CHARLES B. HUNTINGDON FOR FORGERY.

SECOND DAY.

Opening Statement of the Prosecution.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY H. [illegible], [illegible] DODGE, ANSON G. PHELPS, E. W. JAMES, W. J. [illegible], [illegible], AND W. H. HARBECK.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY—Dec. 17.

The Judge took his seat at a few minutes past 11 o'clock. The jury call was called and each of the twelve answered to his name. The Jurors in waiting were discharged.

Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney, then proceeded to open the case for the prosecution.

The throng of people, he said, which yesterday and to-day filled this hall of justice, and that little battalion of reporters which was upon their (the Jurors') right, speaking by their magic hieroglyphics to the millions of the great newspaper world which lay without this little audience, attested to him that he had here to-day the ordinary routine of his professional and official business interrupted by what is called "a case of public interest;" and the presence of his learned friends [illegible] to illustrate this trial as they did everything, by their courtesy and their learning, attested that the prisoner himself shared in the knowledge of the fact that this was a case not only of public interest, but of great private importance to himself. The presence, too, of the learned seniors of his (Mr. Hall's) profession, who were associated with him in this prosecution, showed that the public had a stake in this matter that was really greater than the ordinary routine of the business with which they (the Jury) and he had, during this term, been so far familiar. Why, the very deliberation, carefulness and scrutiny with which their (the Jurors') motives were looked at—their very hearts pried into by the cross-examinations of his ingenious friends—showed that these remarks were just, and that the duty they were now to enter upon was one which, in the estimation of the Judge upon the bench, the defence and the prosecution, called for their most earnest attention and most conscientious deliberations; and that it was not here as in the Civil Courts, where they had to consider a mere question between man and man, a question of private right or of private wrong—but that they were on the one hand to press down the scale which Justice holds—that scale of exemplary guilt—or touch that little balance where mercy and charity, surrounding justice, being part of justice, moved to an acquittal.

This was a criminal action between the people of the State of New-York and the prisoner at the bar. The people who were now at that door, (of the court-room,) that were in the court-room, that were in this great metropolis, they were his clients; they were the plaintiffs; an aggregation, a collection of "many men of many minds," for wrong as well as for right, and yet very difficult to appreciate as a whole, as a client, as a plaintiff scarcely recognizable, while they (the Jury) had before them the unit in this case out of the millions which surround us, asking, as he had a right to do, their justice, challenging, it might be, their sympathy.

Now he (the District-Attorney) deemed it his duty—extremely his duty, at the very outset of this case—to invite their attention to this distinction which they might appreciate. The oath which they had taken was a true deliverance to make between *the people of this State of New-York and this pris*oner at the bar, and he wished to impress it on them in order that they might not forget the great plaintiff who was without, in their remembrance, their sight of the unit defendant that was before them. Why, they, themselves, he himself, as citizens, as a citizen, all of them, their fellows whom they left this morning—their neighbors, their friends—were the plaintiffs in this criminal action. There was no private wrong to be answered here to-day; there was no private malice to be gratified; no matter of damage to be estimated by dollars and cents; and, therefore, they would at once appreciate where the criminal action began from the people of the State of New-York against this defendant. There was an interest due to themselves: first, as citizens controlled by their action; secondly, as Jurors, or, as it *might be to some extent, legal automata in the hands* of the Court, when certain cases and circumstances *might arise.*

This criminal action was brought before them exactly in this light, not as a matter of fancy upon his part, but as matter of record. *That little bit of paper* (the indictment) that told the story of the wrong which *this people, this plaintiff, had suffered,* was the record of the Court—the indictment; and its indorsement was as he had told them, "The People against Charles B. Hungtingdon." That was the pleading on the part of the people, it a verbal sentence artistically as *it ought to be artistically constructed,* charging a specific offence; his (defendant's) answer, two simple words, "not guilty." The jurors of the people of the State of New-York in and for the body, as he had told them, of the City and County of New-York, upon their *oaths presented to them (this Jury's) deliberations* regarding the facts, that "Chas. B. Huntingdon, on the first day of July last, feloniously, as a matter of felony, did falsely make, forge, and counterfeit, and cause and procure to be falsely made, forged and counter*feited, and willingly act and assist in the false making,* forging and counterfeiting a certain instrument in *writing for payment of money* commonly called a promissory note; which false, forged and counterfeited instrument in writing, commonly called a promissory note for payment of money, was as follows"—that is to say, the note, which was a thing of itself down to the end of the signature, the indorsements being other parts of the note—other matter:

"NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.

$6,500.

Four months after date we promise to pay to the order of ourselves $6,500 at the Bank of Commerce, value received for Minnesota Mining Company, due November 4. PHELPS, DODGE, & CO."

"With intent to injure and defraud William H. Harbeck, and divers other persons, to the jurors unknown, against the forms of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of this people of the State of New-York."

There was a second allegation, charging that if he did not forge it, as he did not make it, he did not assist in making it, he did utter it, knowing it to be forged, against the forms of the statute in that case made and provided, against the peace of the people of the State of New-York, in that behalf and in that instance.

That was forgery in the third degree; at all events, whatever the degree, forgery. Now, it was a very singular thing, and something which eminently challenged the attention of the legal scholar to know when and how and why the encyclopedia of criminal law stepped in and robbed the dictionary of honest labor of the word forgery. They would not be able to find why and wherefore that the *spendthrift, sitting at* his desk in secret and in quiet, shut from his fellows, in *self-imposed* exile from the social community, alone with his crimes and his vices, should do that according to the general nature of the law which the arm of honest labor does as it strikes upon the anvil—forge—forgery. And yet for many years it had come down to us to mean that worst, that meanest, that most despicable of all the commercial lies which a man could tell, or which a man could make—a black lie and a white lie at the same time. One would think as the man sat down at his desk to make what that little word "lie" expressed, that the whiteness of the paper might teach him something of hesitation—might induce him to pause—to stop, when the type of the crime came upon the paper to stain it, at the very *thought* and the *very intent* had stained his soul and his mind, in the language of the law, with that which he had done—forgery. Now, one of the crimes of lies, a lie most hard to guard against, a lie which took away not only the good reputation of the commercial community in the particular instance where it was told, where it fell, where it was forged, where it *struck; but which sought* to take away the good commercial name and reputation of men who, for years and years had built it up, and in our midst; a lie which was sometimes told to the injury of the man's best friend in the world, for the lying finger spared no one to sit around his purpose.

Many years ago—thousands of years ago—the crime existed *under its own peculiar name;* at that time, and despotism laid its strong hand upon, and stamped the crime for abhorrence—that despotism which, however politically it might be an evil, had, at least, this alleviation, that it judges crime, punishes crime promptly, that it judges crime equitably at the same time that it punishes promptly. In the long-ago reign of Justinian, the forger was condemned to banishment—to exile. Why, see the very accordance of the judgment with the crime. He who exiled himself by his own intent to injure and defraud his neighbor—exiled himself in solitude to perpetrate his crime, was condemned in solitude must it be, expiate that crime. And as he had exiled himself from *his fellows* in the manufacture of the crime, so should he be exiled from his crime in the exemplary punishment which the law gave to it. But commercial spirit decayed, and commerce fell; and as one of the consequences of that decline, we found that in the early history of the common law, forgery was a mere misdemeanor, punished by personal degradation. The man stood in the pillory, with his ears and the objects of abhorrence—the objects, [illegible] of the [illegible] unmoving finger [illegible] the law, the commercial lie. Commerce progressed. It had its [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1856.

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The House of Representatives and the Southern Commercial Convention on the Slave-Trade.

Two hundred and fifty-two members of the House of Representatives voted, on Monday last, that the Slave-trade is "shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portions of the country," and that a revival of it would cabal the country to the "reproach and execration of all civilized and Christian people throughout the world." Fifty-two Southern Members dissented from the "shocking to the moral sentiments" clause, but were ready—*all of them, I dare say*—to declare the Slave-trade "PIRACY AND BARBARISM," and to condemn the policy of repealing the laws declaring it to be piracy. There are, therefore, *only seven* members of this House who do not consider the slave-trade to be best characterized by that opprobrious, expressive word, "*piracy*," and who do not wish it to continue an integral part of our national system, to punish it as such. This is a broad, solid landmark to go by. It is as satisfactory a test of strength as could be found, between the ultra-fire-eating faction of the South, and the humane and conservative sentiment of the whole country. In the palmy days of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON, men of the bloody hand, like Messrs. BARNWELL, Governor of Mississippi, BROOKS, (!) [illegible], (!) SHANNON, WATKINS, and WRIGHT of Mississippi, could have been found, ready to stamp the progressive civilization of eighteen centuries, the cause of humanity, and the interests of their country and of their constituents, for the sake of pandering to the worst passions of this race. It need excite less surprise that there are so many, at the present time, than that there are so few. The administration of President Pierce has been a hot-bed for the growth of all that is rank and offensive in the Southern States; yet, at the close of his term of office, but *seven* representatives of the South could be found in favor of the trade in African blood.

On the 10th instant, Mr. JOHN A. JONES, of Georgia, moved in the Southern Commercial Convention, just adjourned at Savannah, to take the resolutions from the table, which had been laid there the day before, in favor of reviving the trade in Slavery with Africa. This Convention, be it remembered, is far from representing the sentiments and feelings of the masses of the people at the South. Its projectors hoped to make it rather, in the main, a meeting of self-designated fire-eaters, for the purpose of widening the breach between the North and the South, fanning the fire of passion, which has raged so fiercely of late, between sections of both sections of the Union, and paving the way for a dissolution of the bonds which unite the States in one common Confederacy. That there are so numerous exceptions to this spirit among the Delegates *was not originally intended, and efforts were made to exclude them.* Mr. JONES supported his motion by an extravagant tirade, in which the question of the Slave traffic was treated solely on the ground of its probable effect on the price of Negroes, and the danger lest the South, without it, might lose "the sceptre of commercial supremacy," the "truncheon of command," and other similar weapons. Mr. JONES was followed in the same spirit by Mr. SPRATT, of South Carolina, after which Mr. ANDREW HUNTER, of Virginia, rose and took an opposite view of the question. He said that "the recommendation of the Governor of South Carolina, *had fallen like a thunder-clap upon the Seaboard.*" He denied that the question of slave traffic was an exclusively commercial one; insisted that it had strong "moral" bearings; and acknowledged that its revival, by the Southern States, would place them in opposition, "*not only to the North, but to the world!*" Mr. RICHARDSON, of Maryland, then implored the convention, "*in God's name, and in the name of humanity,*" not to introduce such a fire-brand. He was "not prepared to go before the Christian world as an advocate for the reopening of the Slave-trade." Mr. CRITTENDEN truly observed, that to agitate the question, "where there is a difference of opinion among Southern men," would deprive the South of the sympathy of thousands who were now willing to stand by it in support of its institutions. After some other speeches, a vote was taken by States, which resulted *in the rejection by a majority of sixty-seven to eighteen*, to take the subject into consideration at all! The eight members of the delegation from South Carolina, six from Tennessee, and four from Texas, appeared, according to this vote, to be favorable, in the Savannah Convention, to the reopening of the Slave-trade. Nearly four times that number, including *all* the delegates from Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, Maryland, Louisiana, Florida, and North Carolina, were recorded as either adverse to, or ashamed of agitating the subject.

On the 6th day of the Convention, the proceedings of which are published on another page of this paper, a desperate attempt was made to induce the members to consent to the passage of a resolution, appointing a Committee to investigate the facts connected with the present condition and future aspect of the Slave-trade, and to report upon the "propriety of reopening the trade by the United States." This was passed by a vote of failure. The ruse adopted there shows how many such votes for and seven States, or fifty-eight votes against the adoption of the resolution. Nevertheless, the movement is not a vain one, by which to judge of the South. It won't be unjust to the people, beyond Mason & Dixon's line, to do so; and, if the delegates had been properly chosen, it is even reasonable to suppose that the minority would have been at most only three or four, holding, that is, the same proportion to the whole number, that the seven do in the House of Representatives. If, therefore, as there is now so strong reason for hoping, Mr. BUCHANAN has determined to turn his back upon fire-eaterism, he will have with him the South as well as the North, on this subject.

The New Tariff.

On Tuesday last, the House of Representatives voted to postpone the consideration of the new Tariff bill to the first Tuesday in January. The passage of this bill has been *waited for* with much impatience, by our producing and manufacturing communities.

The principal feature of this bill *is the enlargement* of the Free List, upon which will be *placed all* the principal raw materials used in our manufactures, the most important of which is Wool. The Tariff of 1846, which *fixed a duty of thirty per cent. on that article*, has proved very disastrous both to our wool growers and our woolen manufacturers, as will be seen *by a few figures which have recently* come under our notice.

In 1837, (when we find the first reliable statistics,) the total amount of Wool raised in the United States was 41,957,324 pounds. In 1850, this production had increased to only 52,516,957 pounds; and in 1855 it fell back to 47,516,957 pounds; an increase of only five and a half million pounds in the last nineteen years, and a positive decrease of five million pounds in the last five years.

It is notorious that the people of the United States *consume more woolen goods than the* people of England, France or Germany; and yet we are entirely dependent upon these countries *for nearly all the broadcloths that we* wear. The Tariff of 1846 has affected our woolen manufacturers in the same manner as our wool growers. In 1837, when our woolen manufactories were in their infancy, there were 344 sets of cards at work upon broadcloths in the United States; consuming annually 8,250,000 pounds of wool, or a little more than one-fifth of the whole annual production. Now, with the exception of a few contract goods for the Army and Navy, the manufacture of all-wool broadcloths has become nearly extinct, and there are not to-day 30 sets of cards in the United States engaged in this branch of industry, although the demand for broadcloths has very largely increased.

But the Tariff of 1846 has not only diminished the home production of wool and the manufacture of woolen goods; it has actually encouraged the importation of wool in a manufactured state. In 1846 we imported from Europe about $10,000,000 worth of woolen goods. Our importation of the same goods this year will not fall short of $30,000,000 worth; and this, in spite of the high "protective" duty of 30 per cent, which the present Tariff imposes.

It is now proposed to repeal this duty. The repeal will have the effect to revive woolen manufactures in our country; and this revival of manufacturing, causing a demand for domestic wool, will benefit our wool-growers—furnishing a steady and profitable market for their fleeces. In England, where wool is now imported free of duty, the price of wool rose from 11d. in 1842 to 1s. 6d. in 1855.

From these statistics, it is evident that the necessities of AMERICAN INDUSTRY demand the passage of this new Tariff bill, which inaugurates a free trade in Wool, and we hope that the first Tuesday in January will find our Congressmen ready to answer this demand. Attempts will be made, by the plundering hordes that haunt the lobbies of the Capitol, to hitch their various schemes for pillaging the Treasury to the skirts of this bill. Renewals of patent rights, grants of public lands to swindling corporations, refunding ten-years' duty on imported railroad iron, and a thousand other disgraceful schemes for robbing the money treasury of the Government, will be crowded into the path of the new Tariff bill. We trust that Congress will sweep this whole swarm of Treasury leeches out of doors, and render that justice to our industrial communities which their circumstances require.

A Novel War.

We learn, from the last batch of papers forwarded to us by our Calcutta correspondent, that another Indian war is on the eve of breaking out. Indian wars have been of such frequent occurrence since the British got footing in the great Asiatic Peninsula, that this intelligence will not, of course, much surprise our readers. But the war which is now impending there is of an extraordinary and unique character, and different, in every respect, from all that ever went before it. It is *not against a Hyder Ali, or a Tippoo Saib—it* is not against the fanatical Sikhs, or the heroic Affghans—that this war is to be waged. The enemy with which the British will now have to contend is of a more savage and sanguinary nature than even they; and the accounts of him which we glean from our Indian papers recall to our memory those half-discredited stories that HERODOTUS tells us about the terrific monsters which spread dismay among the little communities of Hellas in the mythical ages.

The war, in fact, which the British are now about to wage in India will be a war against Tigers, not men. It is with the quadruped, not the biped, of the forest, that the masters of that great country will now have to do battle. Nor will this war be offensive on their part, but purely defensive. The enemy has been, in the present instance, the aggressor. He has rushed out of his jungles and fastnesses, and devastated their territory, and put their people to flight, so that the land is now a wilderness, and its inhabitants too poor to pay the accustomed tribute. In a word, an army of tigers has invaded a district of the Narbuddah Territory, driven away its occupiers, taken forcible possession of their property, and left the Anglo-Indian Government minus a revenue which amounted annually to a lakh and fifty thousand rupees! Here was surely a more knotty matter than that which had given rise to the Burmo-Turkish war, and, accordingly, the Governor-General has proclaimed hostilities against the invaders, and is at present busily engaged drumming up volunteers for the contemplated expedition, considering it to be well adapted, from the nature of the enemy to be met with, to afford the Sepoys a fair chance of winning some glory in this tiger war. The journals don't say what warrior is to command the Volunteer Corps, but doubtless some chief high in superior station among the Indian generals will receive the appointment. Whether the fellows will be able to hold their own against the force which is about to be sent to oppose them, we shall not venture to predict, but even the Britishers, who are apt to underrate the prowess and strength of their foes, admit that it will take at least two sanguinary campaigns to extirpate and overcome tigerdom. In due season we shall of course be apprised of the result.

Be this, however, what it may, one thing is already certain: that never yet have the English been engaged in such another contest, or with such another enemy since the day when HENGIST and HORSA first led them to the conquest and colonization of Britain. We have deemed the tiger war not unworthy of this brief notice, both because of its *singular* and abnormal nature, and because it reveals a *phase of Indian social life* not generally supposed to exist.

A CROCKERY FESTIVAL.—The Baltimore *Sun* gives an account of a very remarkable festival which was held in the City of Monuments last week. The crockery merchants of that hospitable town entertained the fraternity of porcelain dealers of Philadelphia, at a dinner at the City Hotel; and the affair is represented as having been most brilliant and hearty. We have not seen an account of the toasts and speeches, but they were probably mostly professional, and the puns entirely free from cracks. There is no good reason why the dealers in earthenware should not cherish *feelings of brotherhood* and sympathy for the members of their profession in a neighboring city, and we must confess that we should be *happy to see a similar* exchange of good feeling and hospitality between the various trades and occupations of this City and our neighbors *both East and South of us.*

Why may not the crockery dealers of New-York entertain their earthen and glass ware brethren of Philadelphia at a dinner at the Astor House, or the boot and shoe dealers send cards to their brethren of Boston? The tobacconists might extend their hospitalities to the dealers in Richmond, and the cotton brokers send cards of invitation to Charleston and Savannah to their fraternity; the bonds of the Union might be strengthened by such social reciprocities, and much more good be done to the South than by their commercial conventions. The crockery men of Philadelphia and Baltimore have set an example of sociality and fraternal feeling which we hope to see extensively imitated. Let the other trades and professions give heed to the hint of the delfic oracle. There cannot be too much friendliness and good nature in this wicked world of ours.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 3d of December, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday. Her advices are four days later than those received by the *Africa*. The news is not of special importance. It is reported that the Prussian Minister has received orders to suspend all communication with the Swiss Government and to leave Berne, in consequence of the refusal of the Federal Council to release, unconditionally, the Royalist Prisoners, now awaiting trial for their fillibustering attempt at Neufchatel. The King of Prussia, in opening the Legislative Chambers, had also alluded to the subject, and had urged in strong language the necessity of enforcing his claims against the Swiss Republic. A telegraphic dispatch from Turin announces that a revolutionary movement had broken out at several points in the Sicilian Province of Palermo. The precise nature and extent of the movement was not distinctly understood. It may or may not be formidable; but in the present disturbed condition of Neapolitan affairs, the smallest beginnings may lead to the most serious results. It is stated that England has at length agreed to the reassembling of the Paris Congress for the settlement of existing disputes between Russia and the Western Powers as to the correct interpretation of some clauses in the late treaty. As is usually the case, just previous to the Meeting of Parliament, rumors, at the present time abound of dissensions in the English Cabinet. The British expedition for the invasion of the South of Persia is reported to have sailed from Bombay.

DEATH OF THE CELEBRATED DOCTOR PUSEY.—By the arrival of the *City of Baltimore* at Philadelphia, yesterday, we have intelligence of the death of the celebrated Doctor PUSEY, the most famous theological writer of the present century. He was the originator of the Anglican or Puseyite party in the Church of England, and, though his early associate, Dr. NEWMAN, and a vast number of his disciples, have gone over to Papacy, Doctor PUSEY remained in the English Church. It is a little more than twenty years since he first created an excitement in the theological world by the publication of the *Oxford Tracts*, in which his great learning and subtle powers of reasoning were employed to sustain a theory of Church worship based upon the Apostolical succession, and attributing an efficacy to the ritual of the Church of England equal to that claimed by the Church of Rome. On account of the publication of the *Tracts*, he was suspended from the duties of a preacher for four years. He was a man of great learning and unquestioned piety, and filled the office of Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, and was Canon of Christ Church. He always protested against his name being used to designate the party of which he was the acknowledged head.

WHAT THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION HAS DONE FOR THE SOUTH.—The Richmond *Enquirer* has a high appreciation of the benefits of the late Commercial Convention in Savannah to the South,—it says:

"The most ardent and enterprising minds in the service of the South, it is not surprising that the enthusiastic pursuit of a glorious object should occasionally betray them into some slight extravagance of speculation. Despite these drawbacks the Convention at Savannah imparted impulse to the movement. It announced our resources."

If the Convention did that, it performed a good work, for which the South ought to be grateful. But, then, the Convention ought to have gone a little further, and, after discovering the resources of the South, have discovered some means of supplying them. The South will by and by discover, possibly, that one of the resources to be developed consists of statesmen, editors, and all descriptions of men who will come forward and enroll themselves as candidates for

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

SAFE DOOR LOCKS.
SAFE FRONT DOOR LOCKS.
SAFE CUPBOARD LOCKS.
LOCKS, BOLTS, AND FURNISHING [illegible]
HART, BALDWIN & HART, [illegible]

[illegible]

GRAND FESTIVAL [illegible] ACADEMY OF MUSIC [illegible]

[illegible]

CHARLES FOX, } Committee
JAMES [illegible] } on
WM. S. DRAKE } Parties.

[illegible] N. P. COLLINS & CO. (Successors to Devlin & Jessup,) Corner of John and Nassau-sts.

[illegible] L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

[illegible] JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer. [illegible] } Trustees.

[illegible] Dodworth's Band [illegible] will give a concert every evening during the Fair. Tickets 25 cents.

[illegible] Weakness and Debility in both Sexes.— You are honestly assured that Dr. JACOB WEBBER'S [illegible] Large bottles, $2 50; depot No. 348 Bowery.

[illegible] Teachers' Association.—A special meeting of the Association will be held on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at [illegible] o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education. The members, and all contributors to the fund for the benefit of the family of a deceased member, are invited to attend. By order. JOHN H. FANNING, President. [illegible], Secretary.

[illegible] Best and Cheapest oil cognac green extract brandy, [illegible] Holland gin, Jamaica rum, apple, peach and cherry brandy, Monongahela, Bourbon and Scotch whisky, a preparation to give body and age to all spirit liquors. All rare chemicals, fireworks, materials, metals, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

[illegible] George Wm. Curtis, Esq., will deliver a lecture, at the Westminster Chapel, corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn, THIS EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock, on *Charlotte Brontë (Jane Eyre) and the [illegible]* Admission, 25 cents.

[illegible] Dr. Powell can be Consulted on all diseases of the Eye and Ear from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at No. 502 Broadway, and from 7 to 8 P. M. at No. 193 West 14th-st. Artificial eyes inserted. Established in 1836.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, IN going from Broadway to Jersey City, two bank-books, one on the Broadway Savings Bank, No. 5,854, and one on the Seamen's Savings Bank, No. 60,872. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Banks, or by the owner, in Jersey City, at his cigar-store, Hudson-st., No. 143. AUGUST LINDSTALL.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 16TH INST., between 21st-st. and 4th-av. and 23d-st. and 6th-av., a [illegible] victorine, lined with brown silk; the finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the same to No. 39 East 21st-st.

CAUTION.—THE NOTE OF NELSON & CO., for $3,164 [illegible], dated Aug. 14, in their own favor, payable eight months after date, having been lost and payment stopped, the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

$10 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY one who will return a small black and tan slut, lost or stolen from the private stable in University-place, near 8th-st., on Friday last. She answers to the name of "Bess," and has irregular teeth in her lower jaw.

[illegible] ONE OF HERRING & CO.'S [illegible] No. 13,087 on key. The finder will please leave it at 135 Water-st., with S. C. HERRING & CO.

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THE AMERICAN BITTER ALE IS ON DRAUGHT at The New-York Hotel, John Keefe's, No. [illegible] Broadway, A. B. Thorp's, cor. 6th-st. and Broadway.

THE AMERICAN BITTER ALE IS ON DRAUGHT at Babcock's, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] under Laura Keene's Varieties, Moore & Shelly's, No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE AMERICAN BITTER ALE IS ON DRAUGHT at G. P. Shaw's, No. [illegible] 6th-av., A. Smith's, No. [illegible] 6th-av., [illegible], No. 78 Greenwich-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

THE HOPE OF WOMAN.

BY CAROLINE CHESEBRO', Author of "Victoria," "Philly and Kit," "Getting Along," &c.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, of Dec. 20, to be issued THIS MORNING, will contain the first opening Chapters of this interesting novel, which has been written expressly for its columns.

It is a work which will merit the special attention of all who are interested in the improvement of the condition of Women. None who are acquainted with the previous productions of the gifted author can doubt that it will be written with great ability, and that it will abound in scenes of thrilling interest as well as in passages of rare beauty and [illegible] the highest and purest views.

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In making selections of anecdotes, those less known have been preferred; and some of the personal details were taken down from the conversation of contemporaries of Washington, still able, in our day, to enjoy the homage which ever attends his name.—*Extract from Preface.*

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NEW-YORK CITY.

American Tract Society.

At the stated meeting of the Executive Committee, Dec. 16, it appeared that the receipts for eight months had been, in donations, $80,[illegible], and for publications, $133,176, making $212,407; exceeding by a few dollars the corresponding months of the previous year. The number of colporteurs had [illegible] ... and by the increased expense of [illegible] ... exceeded the receipts by $16,610, in addition to which [illegible] ... the amount of $14,[illegible], payable before April 1, when the Society's year ends. Applications and claims before the Committee show that from $15,000 to $20,000 will also be needed for foreign lands before April 1. A very urgent application for immediate aid was received from the Paris Tract Society, France, and $[illegible] was appropriated [illegible]. A request was received from Rev. Dr. Riggs of Constantinople, for the Society to print the *Pilgrim's Progress* and Doddridge's *Rise and Progress* and Baxter's *Saints' Rest* in Armenian; and from Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands for large grants of books to supply whale-ships, seamen and others at Honolulu, Lahaina and Hilo. It was stated that a friend of the Society had recently sent to his check for $2,000 as a donation. Other liberal contributions had been received from the City of New-York and some of the Western States, and it was hoped that the Institution would be supported in its usual labors by others according to their ability.

The attention of all who cross the Fulton Ferry is attracted to the new shot tower that Messrs. Kayser & Brothers are building on the lot adjoining St. George's Church, Fulton-street, to the west. The tower will be 211 feet to peak from the foundation, which is laid on a level with Ferry-street. It is octagon in form, and composed of sections of iron columns, fluted on the outside—the space between filled in with brick, laid in cement. Each of these columns rests upon a massive brick foundation, and is anchored to a weight of thirty tons, each weight connected, by inverted arches, with its fellows. The columns of each section are joined by iron girders, bolted with 1½ inch bolts. The total weight of iron employed in the construction of the tower is 237,000 pounds.

There are now lying in front of Bowen & McNamee's new marble building, corner of Broadway and Pearl-street, three rectangular flat stones, soon to be laid down as part of the pavement. The dimensions of these stones, or rather rocks, are 12 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 6 inches, and 12 inches thick. The weight of each is not far from eight tons. As the building has a front of 15 feet, about 12 of these rocks will be required for the whole extent. The stone is a kind of granite, and comes from a Connecticut quarry. The surface is rough, and will be less grateful to the thin soles of our Broadway belles than the common smooth flagging; but in icy seasons it will be appreciated.

Stocks, Scrip and Bonds, a long farewell,
I Little thought to leave you thus;
Alas, stern fortune sounds my knell,
And Uncle Major's now reduced to nuss.
ABUL (L) MEDJID.

The Anti-Slavery Fair opens at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on Friday, Dec. 19, at noon, closing on Saturday evening. A large assortment of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale, and the ladies promise that there shall be no gouging. Who wishes to take stock in the Underground Railroad?

On Tuesday evening the first company of the Continental Guard held their tenth annual ball at the City Assembly Rooms—the members of the corps in the historic military regalia of '76.

Board of Councilmen.

The Councilmen met last evening, the President B. F. Pinckney, Esq., in the chair.

The Report of the Committee on Streets in favor of curbing, guttering and flagging Eighteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was adopted. Also, a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct department to remove obstacles in the way of the Bowery [illegible].

[illegible] OPINION ON BELL FOUNDERS.

[illegible] Committee on Fire Department [illegible] recommending the affirmation of a contract made with Jones & Hitchcock for a very large and expensive bell to be placed in the Mount Morris tower at Harlem. Not agreed to and referred back.

FINANCE REPORT ON TAX LEVY.

The Report of the majority of the Committee on Finance on the Tax Levy was made the special order for this evening, but Councilman Swan asked leave to introduce a Minority Report, of which the following are the principal outlines:

Its essential difference from the Majority Report is the exclusion of the item of $290,000 for the Central Park Improvement, and $11,000 out of the $39,000 for arrearages. For this reduction the Report sets forth four reasons:

First, That the intention of the Common Council, at the time of the adoption of the ordinance, was not to establish a permanent Board of Central Park Commissioners.

Secondly, That the duties devolved upon the Mayor by the Charter are sufficient to demand all his time, without the addition of the responsibilities of a Central Park Commissioner.

Thirdly, That the most essential provisions of the ordinance have become a dead letter, by reason of this violation by the Commissioners.

Fourthly, That the history of the management of the Central Park by the Commissioners affords no presumption or guarantee that they would be controlled by the provisions of laws and ordinances.

Both reports were made matter of special order for Friday evening.

The house sat some time but no other business of importance was transacted. Adjourned to Friday.

Councilmen's Committee on Streets.

Yesterday the Committee on Streets, of the Board of Councilmen, (Councilman Van Riper in the Chair,) met by adjournment to hear objections from property owners in Vesey-street, against narrowing the sidewalk and laying what they allege would be a "double track," as proposed and now in progress by the agents of the Eighth-avenue Railroad.

There was a very crowded attendance of interested parties and an animated discussion.

A resolution was adopted and approved by the Mayor, Dec. 31, 1855: That the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies should *not* lay a double track lengthwise through Chambers-street, Church-street, Barclay or Vesey-street.

A remonstrance was presented yesterday, signed by several owners of property. Its allegations were various. The street is narrow. A majority do not consent to the alteration of the sidewalk, and the contemplated aggression which will render that alteration necessary. Besides which, they say due notice has not been given.

Mr. Monk, an owner, appeared as the advocate of the intentions of the Company, though formerly in opposition. Mr. Morrison argued in behalf of the remonstrants.

Ultimately the impression of the Committee was that the proposed switch would be part of another, and, therefore, a double track, and consequently illegal.

Official Corruption.

A Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen was held yesterday—Councilman John H. Brady in the Chair—to investigate certain charges made by Councilman Orlando Gray. Mr. Gray appeared before the Committee, and stated that Mr. Samuel Constantine had told him (Gray) that Mr. H. De Mott told him (Constantine) that two Councilmen had sent him (De Mott) to Constantine to inform him that a certain ordinance which had been started in the Board of Councilmen "could be stopped for $300." That ordinance related to the manner of drawing logs of mahogany off the docks, and was intended to compel parties to remove them on wheels, or so as to do less damage to the docks.

Mr. Gray deprived the story somewhat of its improbable or roundabout hearsay character by giving the Committee the names of several witnesses, who, he said, could testify to these facts. The Committee adjourned until Thursday, at 2 P. M., when the matter will be thoroughly sifted in the examination of forthcoming witnesses.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday. The annual report of Dr. H. B. Fay, of Ward's Island, was read. From it we learn that the number of cases treated in hospital to Nov. 30, 1856, was 5,115, and with those of the present month included, will amount to about 6,000. The ratio of mortality has been 6.36 per cent., being 3½ per cent. less than in 1855, and compares favorably with previous years. In July, he says, the insane patients were all transferred to Wards Nos. 33 and 35, for the purpose of making them more comfortable, and suggests that a suitable building be erected, as it would contribute largely to the restoration of this class of patients. In the Apothecaries' Department there has been a diminution of [illegible] per cent. for medicines, and [illegible] per cent in the amount of brandy, wines, and other stimulants used during the year, as a saving of $[illegible] as compared with previous years. The admissions to the Hospital have also been less than in former years, owing probably to the fact that Castle Garden has been opened as an Emigrant Depot. This has been attended by a similar reduction in the number of nurses and orderlies employed. On motion, the report was received and ordered on file.

A lengthy and interesting communication was then read from Dr. Harris, Resident Physician at the Marine Hospital, giving a sketch of the extra-hazardous services rendered by the various employes of the Hospital, during the late visitation of the yellow fever at that establishment, and returning thanks to the Commissioners for their promptness in aiding him in his official duties. In closing his communication, a high compliment is paid to Dr. Theo. Walser, his assistant, who, by his self-sacrificing and humane heroism in the care of the sick, fell a victim to the pestilence, but from which he very providentially recovered. The Doctor says "that in all the medical service rendered by Dr. Walser, his alacrity and heroism in the discharge of his duties was indeed noble." There were [illegible] cases of the fever among the actual employes of the Hospital, of which number five died. The communication was ordered on file, and the Board adjourned for one week.

The Proposed Parade of Target Companies.

A number of target companies have reported themselves to the Mayor expressing their willingness to participate in the proposed parade, which, we understand, will take place at an early day.

Those companies who have not received official notice, on account of not being reported by the several police captains, will, on leaving a statement, giving the number of officers and men attached to their respective corps at the Mayor's Office, be duly notified to take part in the affair.

Fire.

IN WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.

At 12¼ P. M., yesterday, a fire occurred in the building rear of No. 179 West Twenty-fifth-street, occupied by J. & G. Van Nostrand, builders. Loss on building about $900, and stock $700. The building is insured for $1,200 and the stock for $1,000 in the Park Insurance Company. The journeymen lost about $200 in tools; no insurance.

Calvary Cemetery Ferry, running from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, up the Newtown Creek, which was established a few years since by Bishop Hughes, for the accommodation of funeral cortéges and visitors to the Cemetery, was discontinued on Monday. Since the establishment of the Tenth street and Greenpoint Ferry, the most of the processions pass that way, which is quite as convenient—the distance being but 1½ miles from Greenpoint. A slip is now constructing at Greenpoint, and so soon as it is completed the boats will be run from Twenty-third-street to that place.

The Flushing *Journal* states that a report is in circulation to the effect that a well-known public officer, in one of the neighboring towns, had appropriated to his own use a considerable sum of money collected as fines, &c., instead of paying them into the County Treasury. Furthermore, that he is a man of family, whom he has deserted, and fled to parts unknown with a good-looking servant girl, who was employed in the family.

The Fire Department Election of Engineer for the Harlem District, resulted in the reëlection of Mr. Mawbey, the present incumbent, by a majority of 563.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held, *yesterday afternoon, in the County Jail. The President* of the Board, E. C. Brainard, Esq., presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Presentment of the late Grand Jury (heretofore published in the Times) was laid before the Board, and in connection therewith, *Supervisor Bergen* offered the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this County be requested to report to this Board, at its next meeting, the number of indictments pending and untried in the General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of this County—the time when found, the offence, and whether the parties are imprisoned or out on bail.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the City Court be requested to report to this Board, at its next meeting, the same information.

Resolved, That the District-Attorney be requested to communicate to this Board, at its next meeting, the number of untried indictments now pending in the various Courts of this County, date of the same, and why the same have not been tried and disposed of.

The resolutions, and that portion of the presentment, were referred to the Jail Committee for report.

WORK FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The Clerk of the Board, as directed, presented the draft of "an act to provide for the recording notices of pendency of suits, and for printing calendars of the Circuit and Supreme Courts in the County of Kings."

The passage of this act is urged for the following reasons: That there are numerous and important papers on which the titles to large amounts of property depend; under the present regulations when filed are written on separate papers of various dimensions, roughly bound together, which by the necessary handling, which they are subject in the frequent examinations, soon become mutilated, defaced and illegible.

Section 1. This act provides that the County Clerk shall keep suitable books in which he shall record all notices of pendency of suits hereafter filed in his office.

Sec. 2. Said Clerk shall be entitled to six cents per folio for recording said notices, to be paid by parties filing the same.

Sec. 3. Entitles the Clerk to charge and receive for filing each notice of issue and entering the same upon the Calendar of any Court held in the county, the sum of twenty-five cents.

Sec. 4. Requires the County Clerk to have 150 copies of the Calendars of each of the Terms of the Circuit Court and General Terms of the Supreme Court, to be printed at his own expense, for the use of the Court and for distribution.

COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

Another act was presented and adopted, to authorize the Board of Supervisors to create a loan not to exceed $25,000, to complete the erection of the Penitentiary and to inclose the same with a wall.

The petition for this sets forth "that the erection of said Penitentiary has progressed favorably to the present time."

BONDS.

The Bonds of Charles W. Church, Charles F Tuttle, and Jesse Redman were presented and filed.

BILLS ORDERED PAID.

A. W. Parsons, $11; G. King, $1,105 94; W. S Barber, $125; T. A. & L. F. Newman, $268; do. $46 55; do. $100; J. O. Whitehouse, $147 03; T. Gill $6 79; J. Shields, $7 50; J. Adair, $1; J. Hegeman $12.

The Board adjourned to the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Fluid Accident.

A girl named Margaret Sheehan was severely burnt at a house on Smith near State-street, Brooklyn, by the explosion of a fluid lamp which she was holding at the time. She was severely burnt about the face and arms.

South Tenth-street Ferry.

There is a rumor current again that this Ferry is to go into operation very soon; that a slip has been secured at the foot of James-street, New-York. The boats are built, and are at the foot of South Tenth-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, where it is said every thing is prepared with the exception of building the ferry-house.

Important Decision.

KINGS COUNTY COURT—In Chambers.

A few days since Sheldon P. Church was brought before this Court on a *habeas corpus* writ, demanding his release, as being illegally detained in custody of the Sheriff. His arrest was upon a *ca sa* issued by the Court of Common Pleas, New-York City, directed to the Sheriff of Kings County. The ground taken by the Relator was that the Court of Common Pleas had no jurisdiction over this County, and could not issue an execution against any person out of New-York County. This was sustained by the Court, and Mr. Church was discharged from custody.

An attempt was made early yesterday morning, to rob the Dutch Reformed Church, Bushwick-avenue, Eastern District of Brooklyn. The thieves were interrupted in their labors by the police, and one of the burglars was captured. No property was taken.

FURS.

HARLEY,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 23 Maiden-lane,
Has the best assortment of
FINE FURS
IN THE CITY,
And he will challenge competition as to price and quality.

LADIES CAN SEE THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF
FINE MINK ARTICLES,
AT HARLEY'S,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 23 Maiden-lane.

FURS—LANDRY'S FURS.
None to surpass them this season.
Orders carefully executed. No. 686 Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS. P. H. PHILLIPS begs most respectfully to call the attention of the public to his removal from No. 237, corner of Grand and Bowery, to No. 279 Grand-st., where he has now on hand a splendid assortment of fashionable Furs, consisting of Talmas, Cardinals, Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c., all being of his own selection and manufacture. He therefore can sell a single set at wholesale prices. Ladies, we defy competition; therefore do not submit to Broadway prices, as we can sell twenty-five per cent. less than any other house. Call at PHILLIPS' Fur Emporium, No. 279 Grand-st. N. B.—Also, a large assortment of Misses' Furs, Trimmings, Fur Gloves, Sleigh Robes, &c. &c. The highest price paid for shipping Furs.

FURS, FURS.—A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT, for ladies and misses, unsurpassed by any. Misses' and children's beavers, in all their varieties; the newest styles of children's velvet and cloth caps. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 126 Canal-st.

P. K. DEYO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. Raymond, Wesley & Co.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION.—THE Ambrotypes are Portraits [illegible] taken for only one shilling. [illegible] Photographs for one dollar. HOLMES, [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINE and boilers, of 80 to 100 horse power, in good running order. Address LOW, HASKELL & CO., Patent Solicitors, No. 304 Broadway, New-York, stating terms and particulars.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPETENT girls; one is a Protestant, who cuts and fits ladies' and children's clothes neatly, [illegible] ... Call at No. 219 East [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST EXperienced young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and biscuit. Lived 4 years in her last place, from where she is highly recommended; will take $6 per month. Is willing, obliging and trustworthy. Can be seen in basement of No. 245 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIvate family, by an American widow lady, where she would be received as a member, to assist the lady of the house in domestic duties, and to do the sewing. Will refer to families of the highest respectability. Address through this office, B. L. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, by an American widow lady, where she would be received as a member, to assist the lady of the house in domestic duties, and to do the sewing. Will refer to families of the highest respectability. Address through this office, B. L. L.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would not object to do light chamberwork; can give the best City reference. Can be seen two days, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., at No. 53 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress or chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; she is a very good plain sewer and perfectly understands her business. The best of City reference can be produced. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place, 3d floor, room No. 5, or address a note to E. A. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, and an excellent baker, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 200 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SEAMSTRESS, who understands her business in its several branches, and who can get the best of recommendation from the lady she is now with, at No. 35 Lafayette-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Cornelia-st., corner of 4th.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman for general housework; is a first rate washer and ironer; would have no objections in going to Brooklyn. Call at No. 229 1st-av., near 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waitress; has best of City reference from her last employer's. Call or address to No. 103 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Best City references. Can be seen Thursday and Friday, at No. 381 6th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN, AS coachman or carman; understands taking charge of horses. Can give the best of recommendations. Inquire at No. 61 Duane-st., for JOHN KELLY.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, understands all kinds of pastry, has no objection to take part of the washing. Call at No. 132 6th-st., Clinton-place rear. Can be seen for 3 days.

WANTED—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE man as porter in an office. Address Box No. 1,677, with references.

A SOPRANO SINGER, POSSESSING A fine, powerful voice, and every way qualified, would like a situation in a choir, at a moderate salary; is familiar with the Episcopal service. Address HAYDN, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

ONE OR TWO CANVASSERS OF EXPERIENCE and tact can make a most profitable engagement with a respectable concern of long standing, to introduce a most popular affair, in this and other cities. Address A. B. C., at this Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXTENSIVE DRY GOODS jobbing-house, an energetic business man, of experience in that line, to take charge of the collecting, correspondence, &c. To such a one a liberal salary will be paid, and in time possibly an interest in the concern. Address R. H., Box No. 3,281 Post-Office, which will be treated as confidential.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—A PRINTER OF ACknowledged skill and taste in the department of Job, Card and Fancy Type Setting, can hear of a vacancy in a first-class printing establishment in Cincinnati. The proprietors will insure superior inducements to one who can come well recommended. Inquire of ESSINGHANS & DEBATTIS, No. 140 Fulton-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE NEW-YORK Almanac for 1857, in every counting-room, store and dwelling-house, in the City and vicinity; and also on the railroad cars, ferries, etc. Apply to MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE JOURNEYMEN, to work on sewed boots—custom work. Good hands can find steady employment and good wages, by applying to JOSEPH BRADFORD, No. 78 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE SALESMEN, IN an old-established Crockery House. Those controlling near by and State trade preferred. Address box No. 3,278 Post Office.

WANTED—A TENOR AND BASS FOR A church quartett; must have good voice and read music fairly. Apply to CLARE W. BEAMES, No. 217 Greene-st.

WANTED—A PERFUMER, WHO THOROUGHly understands his business, and is adequate to take charge of a large establishment. Address EDWARD, office of this paper.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, AS NURSE and seamstress, English or Scotch preferred. Apply between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 167 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PIANO TUNER.—INQUIRE OF HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

BOY WANTED.—A SMART, GENTEEL BOY, who writes a very good hand, and is willing to make himself useful; his principal duty will be to keep two books neatly and correctly. Apply after 3 o'clock, at No. 149 Grand-st.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A FAMILY REsiding about 15 miles from the City, to take charge of two daughters. Address New-York Post-Office, Box No. 1,526.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A SWISS LADY, WHO SPEAKS French, English and German, wishes to reënter a family as governess or compagnon-lady. She has been employed in this City as teacher for the last 18 months, and can give the best references. Address E. SCITZ, N 413 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neatly furnished rooms, with partial board, for gentlemen, in a respectable private family; desirable location, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 23 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO large and one small pleasant room, on the third floor, with good closets, furnished or not, may be had in a small private family, (with partial board for gentlemen) near the South Ferry, No. 292 Henry-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.—GENTLEMEN OR families in want of handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, can be accommodated in a first-class house, situated on 5th-av., near 9th-st., where everything requisite to the comfort and convenience of a home can be obtained. Application to be made at No. 10 5th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, ON SECOND floor, with pantries, grate, &c., handsomely furnished, for one or two gentlemen. Also, one room on third floor, furnished. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker.

NOS. 43 AND 49 MURRAY-STREET.—FURnished rooms, with or without full or partial board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Apply at No. 49 Murray-st.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board at 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—A GREAT NUMBER OF GOOD girls are wanting for situations, at the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House. Cooks, laundresses and chambermaids, nurses and seamstresses, with the best of references. MRS. M. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics and Protestant Employment Society, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the small chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, by Rev. L. H. Gulick, M. D., on the Micronesian Islands. Free to members of the Society and their friends.

A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the IIId Ward will be held THIS EVENING, Dec. 18, at the room of the Association, No. 235 Greenwich-st., at 7 o'clock. By order, WM. WEST, Secretary.

GOLD WATCHES—SECOND-HAND.—THE subscriber has a number of Gold English Patent Lever Watches and Detached Levers; also, one fine pocket Chronometer Watch, all of which have been worn, and which he is selling very low. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

BRODIE'S IMPORTED CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GEO. BRODIE, Nos. 51 Canal and 63 Lispenard-st., has just received, per late steamers, eighty-eight [illegible] of the very latest styles of PARIS-MADE CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, consisting principally of
Best Lyons Velvet Cloaks, Lined and Trimmed,
Best Beaver do., all colors, Cashmere Fringe, &c.,
Which he will sell at a very small advance on the cost of importation.

G. B. begs also to intimate that he has re-marked at very much reduced rates the balance of all the Cloaks, Talmas, &c., &c., in his stock, and of his own well-known manufacture.

Buyers of HOLIDAY PRESENTS are particularly invited to take note of the above.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING.
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At Evans' extensive clothing warehouse 66 & 68 Fulton-st.
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At Evans' extensive clothing warehouse 66 & 68 Fulton-st.
At Evans' extensive clothing warehouse 66 & 68 Fulton-st.
Between Gold and Cliff streets.
The amount of overcoats,
Cheap and fine dress frock coats,
Cheap and rich velvet vests,
Cheap and fine cassimere pants,
Contained in this extensive establishment, is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be fitted and suited in every respect; for as regards price, Evans flatters himself that he can and does undersell every clothier in New-York.
For instance:

Handsome black cloth Raglans and surtouts		$10
Beatiful beaver surtouts and Raglans	$10	to 20
Excellent pilot overcoats	6	to 10
Petersham overcoats	4	to 10
Canada gray overcoats		6
Niggerhead and Honakin Raglans		7
Whirlpool, kerseymere, mixed beavers, &c.	5	to 15
Black fancy cloth frocks, well made and trimmed	5 50	to 10
The finest custom made dress frocks	14	to 20
Black doeskin, cloth and cassimere pants	2 50	to 6
Over 10,000 fancy cassimere pants	1 50	to 6
Rich moire antique silk vests		3
Three thousand velvet vests	2	to 8
Cloth, cassimere, and other vests	1 50	to 4
Black cloth suits, (very genteel)		12
Cassimere business coats	3 50	to 10

LORD & TAYLOR
Have the pleasure to inform their customers and the public that their
NEW BUILDING,
Which has been erecting during the past six months, is at length completed. It adjoins and communicates with the main store, and on Monday next, Dec. 15, will be
OPENED FOR BUSINESS.
It has been found necessary to make this
SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT ADDITION,
To our former extensive premises, in order to give increased facilities to our customers and to enlarge the following Departments, which are now transferred to the new building:
SECOND BASEMENT.
DOMESTIC AND WOOLEN DEPARTMENT.
American Prints, Bro. and Blea. Sheetings and Shirtings, Drillings, Canton Flannels, Ginghams, Checks, White and Colored Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, &c., &c., &c.
FIRST FLOOR.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damasks, Napkins and Linens in every variety of manufacture; also, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Damasks, Brocatels and Curtain Materials of every description; Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, Tassels, Bands, Brackets, Fixtures, &c.
SECOND FLOOR.
CLOAK AND MOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENTS.
Cloaks, Talmas and Mantillas in every variety of material, and of the latest Paris shapes and designs. Also, an extensive assortment of Mourning Goods.
THE THREE UPPER STORIES
will be occupied entirely for manufacturing purposes connected with our business.
Thankful to our customers for past favors, we request a continuance of their patronage and a visit from all who are desirous to view the largest and most elegant Dry Goods establishment, with the cheapest stock of goods,
IN THE UNITED STATES!
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received a superb selection of
POINT A L'AGUILLE COLLARS AND SETS,
VALENCIENNES, HONITON AND BRUSSELS APPLIQUE.
CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, SLEEVES, COIFFURES and BARBES.
THREAD LACE
VEILS, POINTS and MANTILLAS.
BLACK CHANTILLY LACES OF ALL WIDTHS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

GEORGE BRODIE HAS JUST RECEIVED
8 Cases Latest Styles Paris Made Cloaks.
Imported expressly for the Holidays.
LADIES, PLEASE CALL.
Nos. 51 Canal and 63 Lispenard-st., New-York.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FROM AUCTION.
Together with a large and
BEAUTIFUL STOCK,
Of our own importation,
Will be opened to-day, Dec. 18.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade.

EMBROIDERIES.
Just received, a choice lot of Paris Embroidered sets, (unmade,) ditto with valenciennes inserted, Handkerchiefs, Infants' Robes, Dresses, Caps, Mourning Embroideries, &c., &c.
A large and superb assortment of Mourning Collars, and sets, comprising all the different styles, of our own manufacture, got up expressly for Holidays sales.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, 623 Broadway.

JAMES. A. HEARN.
RICH DRY GOODS.
FIRST-CLASS TRADE.
CLOAKS, SILKS, POPLINS,
French Embroideries, real lace articles.
Evening Dresses, Fancy Scarfs,
Fashionable Dress Goods,
Staple articles generally.
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

SELLING OFF,
PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL,
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
At a great sacrifice.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Offers perpetual attractions
In all that appertains to toilet purposes.
SOIRÉE COIFFURES AND BRIDAL WREATHS
in profusion.
JAMES TUCKER, No. 371 Broadway.

WET CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
Wet black and colored Belgian Cloths and Cassimeres, twilled and plain, damaged on the voyage of importation, aboard bark *Genesee*, just received and for sale by WILLIAM MATTHEWS, No. 34 Catherine-st.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!—DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Wholesale Skirt Manufacturers, No. 343 Broadway, New-York. The most extensive skirt manufactory in the country, employing 300 hands and using 150 sewing machines, making over 70 different styles of ladies and children's skirts of every grade, from the lowest priced corded to the finest hair cloth and crinoline.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received an immense assortment of Embroidered Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, and Bands, in fine work, and much below the usual prices. Also, Gauntlet Gloves for cold weather. No. 60 Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have Silks at 6s., 8s. and 9s., worth nearly
DOUBLE THE PRICE.
No. 60 Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

BLACK AND DARK GRAY BEAVER CLOAKS.
A great bargain for $10,
At W. JACKSON'S new Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince.

LINEN DAMASKS,
NAPKINS, DOILIES, TABLE-CLOTHS, &c.,
At reduced prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

RICH LACES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Just received per *Atlantic*: Point collars, sets, capes and handkerchiefs, black Chantilly veils, from $4 50 to $75; flounces, coiffures and barbes; also cushion-made valenciennes, collars, and a great variety of goods unsurpassed in style.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets ... Fifty cents.
THURSDAY, Dec. 18,
FOURTH ENGLISH OPERA NIGHT,
OF THE CELEBRATED
PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA TROUPE,
when will be produced for the
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
Auber's opera of
THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
The principal characters by
Miss LOUISA PYNE, Mr. W. HARRISON,
Miss SUSAN PYNE, Mr. GUILMETTE, (his 4th appearance,)
Mr. H. REEVES,
Mrs. COLEMAN POPE, Mr. HORNCASTLE,
with a full Chorus and Orchestra.
Musical Conductor ... Mr. Reiff.
Miss LOUISA PYNE will sing "Rode's Variations" and the "Skylark."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—In compliance with numerous requests, it has been decided to secure seats in the Dress Circle and Parquette, in advance, during the English Opera season. The charges for admission will, therefore, be as follows:
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats ... 50 cents
Secured Seats in dress circle and parquette ... 25 cents extra
Orchestra Arm-Chairs ... $1
Private Boxes ... $[illegible]
These may be secured for three days in advance, at the Box-Office, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.
All seats not sold during the day will be thrown open without reservation in the evening.
Friday.—The new and successful Opera of THE VALLEY OF ANDORRE.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S
LAST
GRAND CONCERT
IN NEW-YORK,
FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 1856.
L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
SIGISMUND THALBERG,
Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI,
and other eminent talent.
Mme. D'Angri and Mr. Thalberg have kindly volunteered their services at this Concert, which will be the last given by Mr. GOTTSCHALK prior to his departure for Havana, Mexico, South America and Europe. It will also be the last appearance of Mr. THALBERG, previous to his Eastern tour.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK has composed for this occasion a grand Duet for two Pianos, to be performed by Mr. THALBERG and himself.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved Seats, $1 50 and $1.
The sale of seats will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 22, at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, and at C. BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Ticket offices open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Prices of admission: Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
A BRILLIANT WEEK
OF
STERLING COMEDY.
THE OLD FAVORITES TOGETHER AGAIN!
Mr. BLAKE,
Mr. LESTER,
Mr. WALCOTT,
Mrs. HOEY,
Mr. Dyott, Mr. G. Holland, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. J. H. Allen, Mr. Reynolds, Miss Mary Gannon, &c., &c.
THURSDAY, Dec. 18,
will be presented Holcroft's great comedy of
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
With the ever-favorite Farce of
DEAF AS A POST.
TO-MORROW—First time this season,
THE DOWAGER.
With, first time this season,
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN,
and a favorite Farce.
SATURDAY—Benefit of
MR. BLAKE,
and last night of Bourcicault's great Comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,
and other entertainments.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.
Admission:—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1 each; Private Boxes, $6 and $8. Box office open from 8 till 4 o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 18,
The celebrated Drama, in six Tableaux,
CAMILLE;
OR, A MORAL OF LIFE;
Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, Burnett, T. B. Johnston, Lingham, Harcourt, McDonall, Benson, Ringgold, Reeve, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Mrs. T. B. Johnston, Mrs. Atwood, Misses J. Manners, C. Jefferson, Winnie, and Miss Laura Keene.
MUSICAL SELECTIONS.
Conductor ... Thomas Baker.
To conclude with
CONTENTMENT VERSUS RICHES,
In which Messrs. T. B. Johnston, Ringgold, Reeve, Mrs. Stoddart and Mrs. W. H. Smith will appear.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THURSDAY, two sterling well-acted comedies.
COLMAN'S HEIR-AT-LAW.
With an incomparable cast of first-class talent.
Mr. Burton ... as ... Dr. Pangloss, LL.D. and A.S.S.
Mr. C. Fisher ... as ... Dick Dowlas
Mrs. Howard ... as ... Cicely Homespun
Mr. T. Placide ... as ... Zekiel Homespun
Mr. Mark Smith ... as ... Lord Duberly
Mrs. Hughes ... as ... Lady Duberly
The ballet of LA MAJA DE SEVILLA, with Miss Duey Barre, Mr. G. Smith, and a full Corps de Ballet.
Buckstone's comedy of
A BREACH OF PROMISE; OR, SECOND THOUGHTS BEST.
Mr. Burton in his original part of Sudden.
Mrs. Hughes as Mrs. Trapper, the marrying mother.
To-morrow—DOMBEY & SON and PAUL PRY.

GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT,
FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
Mme. De Trobriand, No. 36 West 29th-st.
Mme. De Montholon, No. 10 West 33d-st.
Mrs. Mortimer Livingston, No. 4 Depau-row.
Mrs. Horace Brooks, No. 86 Irving-place and Gramercy Park.
Mrs. Tracy, No. 12 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Jovy, No. 4 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Henderson, No. 101 Waverley-place.
Mrs. Suarez, No. 11 East 14th-st.
Mrs. Gebhard, No. 103 5th-av.
Mrs. George Appleton, No. 54 West 9th-st.
Mrs. Dykers, No. 11 Washington-place.
Mrs. James Gallatin, No. 36 West 11th-st.
Mrs. Elias S. Higgins, No. 137 5th-av.
Mrs. T. E. Davis, No. 33 Union-square.
Mrs. Christobel de Madan, No. 144 5th-av.
Mrs. Royal Phelps, No. 13 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Fuller, No. 265 5th-av.
Miss Louisa Lynch, No. 37 West 17th-st.
Mrs. Drayton, No. 4 Depau-row.
Mrs. Chanourne, No. 12 West 16th-st.
Mrs. Charles A. Secor, No. 245 5th-av.
To be held at the Baptist Church, corner 35th-st and 5th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1856, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $1. Eminent singers will be present. Tickets for sale at the door.

CHINESE ROOMS.
No. 539 Broadway, late Buckley's Opera House.
GREAT GALA WEEK.
And positively the last week in New-York of
DONETTI'S ORIGINAL AND ONLY TROUPE OF ACTING MONKEYS,
With new features, splendid costumes, &c.
Two grand day performances will be given on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
At 3 o'clock; doors open at 2.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; curtain rises at 7¼ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; orchestra seats 50 cents; children half price.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $300, including light.
BALL SEASON.
The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $750, including all the privileges of the bars, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. 1 South-st.

THE PALMER MARBLES.
On exhibition,
THE INDIAN GIRL,
And eleven other pieces of sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
THURSDAY NIGHT,
Mr. GUILMETTE will sing:
"The Muleteer."

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS, NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway.
From the great success of the Grand Fairy Opera of
CINDERELLA,
it will be repeated all this week.
Preceding which
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 Cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 Cents.
On FRIDAY, Dec. 26, annual Benefit of L. SHORT, Treasurer.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY NIGHT,
THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
Mr. HARRISON will sing:
"Oh! Whisper what thou feelest."

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts. Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Dec. 18, the entertainment will commence with the Drama entitled
THE LORD OF THE ISLES.
Robert Bruce ... J. H. Allen | Janet ... Miss F. Herring
To be followed by the Pantomime of
THE GOLDEN AXE.
The whole to conclude with the Comedietta of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THURSDAY, Dec. 18, 1856.—THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock Two Pretty Farces. THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the new domestic Drama of RETRIBUTION. The renowned RUSSIAN GIANT is now here. One of the great SNAKES has SWALLOWED eight LIVE PIGS and three RABBITS! Another is expected daily to feed. The Happy Family, Living Skeleton, Dwarf Lady, &c. Admittance, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

GRAND NATIONAL PANORAMA.—COMmencing with the escape of the Pilgrims from England, their Sojourn in Holland, Landing in America, Revolution, Battles and Surrenders. Athenæum, No. 564 Broadway. Afternoons, at 2½ o'clock; Evenings, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 12½ cents.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENT THAT PAYS.—THE PLEASure derived from practising WOOD'S system of Landscape Painting. He teaches at No. 233 6th-av., near 15th-st. See specimens.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT,
THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
Miss LOUISA PYNE will sing
Rode's Variations and the Skylark.

FREDERIC CHURCH'S GREAT NIAGARA Gallery and collection of [illegible] Paintings is daily open at the [illegible] Institute, No. 548 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. [illegible]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of [illegible] in the country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN. New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M., for ladies and children, and 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 12 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and EVERY SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Members pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BALLS.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL for the benefit of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, will take place at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, under the direction of the following
MANAGERS:

Mrs. G. E. Anderson,	Henry Delafield,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	L. L. Delafield,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	G. B. Deer,
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,	R. De Trobriand,
Mrs. J. Bigelow,	W. B. Duncan,
Mrs. James Brooks,	C. B. Dean,
Mrs. C. J. Congill,	Wm. J. Emmet,
Mrs. J. Coles,	R. Emmet, Jr.,
Mrs. E. Cooper,	Dr. G. T. Elliot,
Mrs. C. Du Bois,	Henry Fearing,
Mrs. W. B. Duncan,	Dudley Field,
Mrs. De Trobriand,	J. P. G. Foster,
Mrs. G. T. Elliott, Jr.,	[illegible] Fox,
Mrs. [illegible],	Hiram Fuller,
Mrs. C. Green,	J. W. Gerard,
Mrs. C. A. Heckscher,	J. W. Gerard, Jr.,
Mrs. Wickham Hoffman,	M. [illegible],
Mrs. J. A. Iselin,	G. G. Howland,
Mrs. L. C. Jones,	Ogden Haggerty,
Mrs. J. A. Kernochan,	R. S. Hone,
Mrs. G. Kuhn,	R. Heckscher,
Mrs. Jacob Little,	Wm. B. Hoffman,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,	Wm. Jaffray,
Mrs. A. Mathews,	Peyton Jaudon,
Mrs. A. B. Mott,	L. C. Jones,
Mrs. W. H. Paine,	W. H. Jones,
Mrs. Clarence Pell,	John Kane,
Mrs. W. Pell,	Alex. M. Lawrence,
Mrs. G. N. Miller,	Arthur Leary,
Mrs. G. L. [illegible],	H. R. Leroy,
Mrs. D. C. Murray,	Mort. Livingston,
Mrs. J. C. Peters,	P. Marié,
Mrs. Wright E. Post,	R. H. [illegible],
Mrs. P. R. [illegible],	Daniel Messinger,
Mrs. J. Rutherfurd,	Dr. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. G. T. Strong,	G. P. Morris,
Mrs. E. H. Sherwood,	E. M. [illegible],
Mrs. H. A. Stone,	W. H. Paine,
Mrs. J. Schermerhorn,	J. V. Parker,
Mrs. P. Schuchardt,	Commodore Perry,
Mrs. R. S. Sands,	Walden Pell,
Mrs. R. Tighe,	Royal Phelps,
Mrs. Von Der Heydt,	H. J. Raymond,
Mrs. Viele,	J. Robertson,
E. N. Anderson,	J. D. Ruggles,
L. Aspinwall,	G. T. Strong,
James Beekman,	[illegible],
Edward A. Bibby,	H. A. Stone,
James Brooks,	[illegible],
Henry W. Brevoort,	F. S. Tallmadge,
Joseph Bridgham,	Alex. Taylor,
J. Bigelow,	W. Whitlock, Jr.,
Wm. Cutting,	F. L. Waddell,
S. H. Cary,	[illegible],
J. G. Coster,	C. F. Winthrop,
C. A. Davis,	R. C. Winthrop,
C. Du Bois,	[illegible].

Tickets $5 each, admitting only one person. To be had of the Managers.

TO THE BALL-GOING COMMUNITY AND ALL OTHERS WHO SHALL ATTEND THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MR. JOHN HURGOO, the keeper of the "Gentlemen's [illegible]" wishes to inform all the aforesaid gentlemen that he has prepared himself this Winter to accommodate 150 hats, boots and cloaks free of charge; and also supplied with the best of oysters and wines, steaks, chops, ham and eggs, tea and coffee, and [illegible], pickled oysters.
P. S.—The subscriber has a very nice room for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen for supper.
JOHN HURGOO, corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, in aid of the Widows and Orphans, will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1857. Tickets may be had by applying to the Managers. HENRY A. BURR, President.
JAMES WENMAN, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

BODILY EXERCISE THE BEST MEDICINE.
OTTIGNON & MONTGOMERY'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 149 and 151 Crosby-st.—This Institution should be patronized by all persons of sedentary habits. The Gentlemen's Initiatory Class, under the instruction of Mr. MONTGOMERY, meets every evening at 8 o'clock. Boys' Classes, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Fencing and Sparring taught privately at the rooms or residence. The Gymnasium is open from sunrise until 10 o'clock P. M. Exercising Clubs and Dumb-bells of all sizes and weights for sale. Mr. OTTIGNON also gives his personal attention to the erection of gymnastic apparatus in private houses or public institutions, in any part of the United States.
JAMES L. MONTGOMERY, Director.
OTTIGNON & MONTGOMERY, Proprietors.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, corner Broadway and Amity-st., and at No. [illegible]-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

WARWICK INSTITUTE—WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—C. E. BURNET, A. M., Principal. The Winter Term of the Warwick Institute will commence on Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Circulars with full information may be obtained at the store of Mr. JOHN GILMORE, No. 99 6th-av., New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Taught every day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 200 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing-classes [illegible] 12 lessons, including stationery. Commutation by the month or quarter.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP.—The subscriber will receive a limited number of ladies or gentlemen, for private instruction during the day, at his elegant rooms, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y. 3 miles east of Hudson. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, in common English, $118 per year. Winter Term commences Jan. 2. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 8 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 25 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	[illegible]
Steamboat	[illegible]
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	[illegible]
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	[illegible]
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	[illegible]
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	[illegible]

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—PEACH ORCHARD, FROM THE MOST celebrated veins, and Lehigh, direct from the mines of the Lehigh Company, at the lowest market price from yard—50 cents per ton less from the boats. Also, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel, (American and English,) at current rates. HENRY REEVE, cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

KINDLING WOOD.—BEST QUALITY VIRginia pine, seasoned oak and hickory at the lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered. S. HARRISON & SON, No. 359 West 24th-st.

A CONFECTIONER ("CURRENTE CALAMO") cordially congratulates his customers, together with those [illegible] communities of Canada, [illegible], California, Oregon, and countries circumjacent, on the cordial, convivial and [illegible] ceremonies of the coming Christmas, as connected with Christmas cheer. [illegible]

The Candy concern contiguous to Courtlandt, (viz.: No. 184 Greenwich,) where crowds of customers cheerfully compete in changing current coin for choice Confectionery [illegible].

Confections for Coughs, Colds, and corresponding [illegible], &c., &c. T. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 184 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE FINEST DEscription of Imported ladies' Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, and Dancing Shoes.—In consequence of the dissolution of partnership of the Messrs. HILL & COLBY, No. 371 Broadway, their stock will be disposed of at reduced prices. Ladies, now is the time to purchase.

CHURCH PEW FOR SALE.—A WELL LOcated pew in the Church of All Souls, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st. Apply to GEO. W. WRIGHT, No. 25 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] will sell [illegible] Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] the entire elegant furniture, [illegible] rosewood parlor [illegible] mantel mirrors [illegible] No postponement.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, DEC. 18TH, AT [illegible] o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$[illegible] Chicago & Mississippi R. R., 2d Mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds.
$[illegible] Great Western (Ill.) R. R., 1st Mortgage, 10 per cent. Bonds.
$[illegible] Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R., 7 per cent. Income Bonds.
$[illegible] Lackawanna & Western R. R., 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$[illegible] Hudson River R. R., 3d Mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds.
$[illegible] Sussex & Vernon Railway Co., 1st Mortgage, 10 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] shares New-Haven and New-London R. R. ....$100 each
[illegible] shares American Coal Co., of Maryland ....$25 each
[illegible] shares U. S. Mail Steamship Co. ....$100 each
[illegible] shares Union India Rubber Co. ....$100 each
[illegible] shares [illegible] R. R. Co. ....$100 each
[illegible] shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co. ....$50 each
[illegible] shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co. ....$25 each
[illegible] shares La Farge Fire Insurance Co. ....$50 each
[illegible] shares Fireman's Insurance Co. ....$17 each
[illegible] shares Park Bank ....$100 each
[illegible] shares Atlantic Bank ....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 22.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. NICHOLS, THIS DAY, DEC. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 60 Nassau-st. Peremptory auction sale of large lot of new and second-hand furniture, suitable for kitchen and parlor use. The attention of the public is particularly called to the following catalogue, viz: 1st, lot second-hand furniture, consisting of chairs, sofas, tables, bedsteads, hat racks, carpeting, &c., &c., to be followed by a large stock of new and elegant furniture, viz: 6 rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, 2 do mahogany, 3 suites rosewood parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon velvet, 4 do. in hair cloth, 2 do. in brocatel, 4 mahogany suites in hair cloth, 6 [illegible] in damask and leather, 4 oak bedsteads, 3 do. mahogany, 6 rosewood and mahogany hat stands, 4 oak extension tables, 3 tête-à-têtes, 2 wardrobes, 3 dressing cases, 4 rosewood bureaus, 24 cane-seat chairs, invoice of table cutlery, silver-plated tea, dessert and table spoons and forks, 5 oil paintings, 12 French clocks, in bronze; lot of fancy goods, 12 tea sets, of 44 pieces each, of rich China ware decorated, 6 do. plain, 24 pair China vases; large lot of toys for the holidays, 6 large French plate mirrors, miniature bureaus, &c.; 4 silver-plated tea sets, 3 doz. silver-plated butter knives, 3 superior rosewood etageres, with mirror backs, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, Dresden vases, dining-room and chamber furniture of every description. Also, 6 pair pillows, 12 pure curled hair mattresses, cottage and spring-seat chairs, office chairs, &c., &c. Thursday, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 Nassau-st.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, cor. of White-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock—Second and last great sale of fine English line engravings, by the most eminent artists of Europe. This being the last sale for the holidays, we offer the most superb assortment of engravings ever offered to the public before. The artists are Landseer, Cooper, Hogarth, Frank Stone, Wilkie, Herring, senior and junior, and all the most eminent artists of Europe, comprising The Marriage and Coronation of Queen Victoria, Trial of Russell, Charles I., Earl of Strafford, Destruction of Jerusalem, plain and colored, Landseer's Night and Morning, Harvey's Columbus Discovering America, a fine proof copy, also Ferns and Ackerman's celebrated hunting plates, also a large lot of 300 fine line engravings, consisting of historical, miscellaneous and standard works not to be excelled in this country, all of which will be sold by order of London publishers. The trade is respectfully invited to attend, as this will be positively the last sale. Gentlemen about furnishing their parlors would do well to examine this stock. Catalogues ready. Goods on exhibition Tuesday morning, also a fine line of old oil-paintings, to be sold immediately.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE IN QUANTITIES, FEATHER BEDS AND BEDDING.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms No. 60 Beekman-st., and No. 60 Ann-st., the entire furniture of a first-class house, removed to the store, and will be sold this day. Among the assortment may be found all kinds of plain parlor furniture, such as sofas and tête-à-têtes, dressing bureaus and bookcases, marble-top centre and card tables, French and Gothic bedsteads, mahogany, Voltaire and carved rocking chairs, oak and black walnut dining and extension tables, large French plate and oval mirrors, oil paintings, several very fine feather beds and hair mattresses, 100 curl maple chairs, cottage and plain bedsteads, stoves, refrigerators, glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Also two or three tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, &c., &c. All of the above goods will be sold positively, and must be removed this day and to-morrow or they will be resold on Saturday next.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

RICH CHINA ORNAMENTS IN EVERY VARIETY.—Papier-maché tables, boxes, folios, gold jewelry in large variety, clocks, watches, gold chains, silver pencils, gold pens, clothing, &c., with superior stock of cabinet furniture; 2 superior rosewood piano-fortes, oil-paintings, mirrors, carpeting, &c. THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at No. 70 Nassau-st. N. B.—Ladies and gentlemen attending sale at this establishment, without usual disadvantages of wanting to reach articles, &c., select, or being dissatisfied with purchases, as articles are sold when selected during time of sale, until 3 P. M. Also, privilege of returning next morning if not satisfied. The extensive rooms, with best of display, gives purchasers a chance to select.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS.—CONTINUATION OF THE sale of an elegant assortment of holiday presents, consisting of ladies natural shell work-cases, with silver fittings, cornelian and fine silver desk sets, natural shell and enameled, and gilt desk sets, carved ivory seal stamps, bead, silver and cornelian ditto, bronze thermometers, charms, &c., alabaster jewel-boxes and inkstands, Lubin's genuine extracts, &c., China colognes, rosewood glove-boxes, fancy soaps, papeteries, odor-cases, inlaid work-boxes, gold porte-monnaies, reticules, cigar-cases, scent-dressing-cases, wax dolls, together with an elegant assortment of Chinese goods, silver-plated ware, bronzes, clocks, &c., &c.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st., first-class cabinet furniture, piano-fortes, a small lot of second-hand furniture, milliners' show-cases, &c., viz.: carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatel and plush, magnificently carved etageres, some of very high cost. French secretaries, book-cases, centre tables of solid rosewood, extension dining-tables, sideboards and chairs to match, rich rosewood chamber furniture en suites also, mahogany and walnut furniture of every description; mattresses and paillasses, together with everything requisite for housekeepers. The whole for sale to pay advances. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell on the premises, on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire furniture of house No. 53 East 20th-st., near 4th-av., comprising rich velvet, Brussels tapestry and other carpets, rosewood parlor suites, marble-top centre and other tables, etageres, bookcase, valuable mirrors and oil-paintings, articles of vertu, mahogany and other bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, feather beds, wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, bedding, &c. The whole of the furniture of said house is in first-rate order. Catalogue will be ready afternoon before the sale, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

MONROE AND CHERRY-STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of F. REYNOLDS, Referee.

MONROE-STREET—Plot of land on the southerly side of Monroe-st., 140 feet 5 inches west of Pike-st., containing about three lots.

CHERRY-STREET—Plot of land Nos. 192 and 194 Cherry-st., north side, commencing 165 feet 11 inches west of Pike-st., containing about three lots.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE—AT their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ A. M.—a large and varied stock of fancy goods and toys for Holiday sales, men's furnishing goods, a superior stock of seasonable clothing, fancy and staple dry goods, carpets, imported letter paper, ladies' cloaks, furs, &c., in lots to suit City and country dealers. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

P. S.—Liberal cash advances on consignments. Sell for cash, and make prompt returns.

DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE, 83 Cedar-st.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—WM. TOPPING & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at their salesroom, No. 22 Broadway, a large assortment of gold and silver watches, consisting of gold hunting chronometers, heavy cases, hunting levers, various styles; anchors and duplex English patent levers, lepines, ladies' fine gold watches, &c., &c. Every watch will be warranted as described on catalogue.

D. D. EARL, Auctioneer—Office No. 296 Broadway.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ON THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 254 West 24th-st., consisting of rosewood sofas, chairs, ingrain carpets, pier glasses, marble slabs, window curtains and cornices, book case, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mattresses, together with kitchen furniture.

AUCTION SALES.

SPLENDID STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, DEC. 18 AND 19, AT THE EXTENSIVE WAREROOMS OF MR. HENRY STONEY, AT NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, (near Spring-st.)

Comprising the largest, best, and most fashionable stock offered at auction this season, and will positively be sold to make room for improvements in the building. The stock consists of the richest class of PARLOR, BOUDOIR, LIBRARY, and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Every article is WARRANTED of seasoned materials, and from Mr. Stoney's experience of 15 years as a cabinet maker doing a custom business, is a guarantee of his workmanship.

Consisting of magnificent carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, satin, brocatel, and muslin; fauteuils, fancy chairs, etageres; centre tables, with Italian marble tops, &c., of the latest Parisian styles.

LIBRARY FURNITURE, viz: secretaries and book cases, tables, chairs, lounges, &c.

BOUDOIR FURNITURE, viz: rosewood bedsteads, of the style of Louis XIV., XV., Elizabethian and gothic; dressing bureaus and wash stands to match; armoires à glace, &c.

DINING ROOM, consisting of oak and rosewood extension tables, side-tables, lounges, buffets, with Italian and Vienna marble tops, and elaborately carved; arm and side chairs, &c.

Together with a fine assortment of mahogany and black walnut furniture, in every variety.

Terms under $300, cash; over $300 and under $600, 90 days; over $600, four months' approved indorsed notes. Can be examined any time previous to sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23 and 24, commencing at 10 A. M.—Assignee's Sale of Jewelry, Store Fixtures, Large Safe, Lease and good will of store No. 146 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, one door from Clinton, lately occupied by G. C. FORSYTH, Jeweler. The stock comprises a large and well selected assortment of gold and silver watches, fine jewelry and plated ware, suitable to first-class trade, and well adapted to the wants of buyers at this season of the year, which will be sold without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers, with a privilege to dealers. The fixtures consist of two large mirrors, regulator clock, fine counter and side cases, &c., and tools for repairing jewelry and watches. Also, a rear shop.

The safe is McFarland's make, 38x38x26, capacious and very dry, with a Day & Newell's best burglar-proof lock, and made to order.

The lease of store is for five years from 1st of May, 1856, is especially valuable for a jeweler's stand, for which purpose the store has been used for the last nine years by one proprietor. The good will of the concern would be of great importance to a person wishing to establish himself in the jewelry business, as the customers are first-class, the profits of jobbing very considerable, and the location and reputation of the store first-rate.

The sale of the goods will continue at the said store on the 23d and 24th, in the day time and evening. The sale of safe, fixtures, and remainder of stock, at the same place, time to be advertised in a day or two. The stock can be examined every day previous to the sale.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—WILL sell on THURSDAY, the 18th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., by order of the assignee, a large lot of American Hardware, tools, &c. Also for account of underwriters, 68 casks wrought nails, 24 Wilkinson's and Foster's anvils, together with an extensive invoice of German goods, mostly samples, in good order. Also 25 dozen shovels and scoops, 100 fancy clocks, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st.; mirrors, oil-paintings, China, cut glass, and plated ware; 1 mantel mirror, 70x52, several pier mirrors, 80x24, in gilt frames; ovals of various styles and sizes; oil-paintings, engravings, &c.; French China dinner and tea sets, rich cut glass-ware, costly China vases and ornaments, pearl inlaid table cutlery, silver-plated coffee and tea sets, goblets, forks, spoons, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

HARLEY'S SALE OF CHOICE FURS.—AT auction, on SATURDAY, 20th inst., 11 A. M., at his store No. 22 Maiden-lane. This will be a rare chance for buyers of fine sable, mink, ermine and other fine furs, as Mr. H. takes this method of reducing his large stock. Every article warranted as represented.

STEAMBOAT NORWALK AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, at 12 o'clock, on board of the boat, the steamer NORWALK, as she now lies at the foot of Christopher-st., being damaged by fire. B. HENDRICKSON, Agent.

A GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING lots in the city of Hoboken, will take place at the Atlantic Hotel, Hoboken, at 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, Dec. 19. As no restrictions as to improvements will be imposed on the property, this offers a good opportunity to manufacturers.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE 3½-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 300 West 23d-st.; house 60 feet deep, with three inches of width in the clear more than an ordinary 25-feet house. The cellar is neatly paved, and dry. There are two large kitchens, a large basement, a store-room, and six large closets on the basement floor; two very large parlors, a dining-room, and five closets, with a dumb waiter, on the first story; three chambers, a bath-room, and six commodious closets, on the second story; four chambers on the third floor, and a large garret above. Water, gas, and speaking-tubes are furnished to the second story. The house is built in the most thorough manner. Lot 98 feet deep. Price, $12,000. Inquire of J. BIGELOW, Office of the *Evening Post*.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY IN TWELFTH-st., next to the southwest corner of Avenue C., consisting of four lots, 100 feet front by 100 feet deep, with brick factory thereon 40 by 90, and brick storehouse and stable in the rear. There is a steam engine and boilers ready set on the premises, which will be sold with the property if required. Its near location to the Novelty and other large Iron Works renders this property very desirable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to HENRY GOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st., corner John.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO FULL lots, south side West 28th-st., 250 feet west of 9th-av., mortgage for $1,981 25 each, due in three years from June last; will exchange for a three-story brick house, in New-York or Brooklyn, worth about $5,000 to $8,000; will pay $1,000 to $2,000 in cash, with the lots at a fair price, for a house that will suit. Inquire of THOS. SMITH, Jr., No. 122 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick house, furnished or unfurnished, No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn. It is in first-rate order; has water, gas, and warm air in each story; double sash in the rear, and is every way suited to the wants of gentlemen who wish to connect the enjoyments of home with economy and close attention to business. Apply to CHAS. B. TATHAM, No. 68 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COMPLETE 3-STORY AND basement house No. 41 4th-st.; also, the elegant 3-story house No. 120 Thomson-st.; also the model 4-story and basement house No. 110 West 15th-st., just completed. The above houses have all the modern improvements complete. Possession can be given (of all) on the 1st day of January. Inquire of ROBERT McCLELLAN, 41 4th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN lands, well located, three new three-story brick houses, 22x45 feet, on Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements, built of the best materials, and in the best manner. P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a four-story building, with cellar, well lighted, 40 by 120, suitable for a manufactory or storage, in rear of Nos. 14 to 24 1st-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av. Inquire of G. W. EDWARDS, No. 201 Christie-st.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT stores, in Warren-st.; one in Church-st., and one in Murray-st.; splendid marble-front store in Fulton-st.; also in Liberty and Dey sts. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

EBEN B. PIKE. PIKE & BACON. L. P. BACON.

WESTERN LAND AGENTS, LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

New-York Agency at the office of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, Bankers, No 22 William-st. The undersigned have established a branch of their house at New-York as above, where one of the firm will be found for the purpose of buying, selling and locating western lands. We have on hand a large quantity of lands located by ourselves, in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, a portion being on the lines of the proposed railroads, which we will sell or exchange for City property, railroad stocks, or other marketable securities. Address, care of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, No. 22 William-st.

PIKE & BACON.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—About 80 acres, 3½ hours' ride from New-York City, containing a large orchard of fine grafted fruit in bearing prime; also, choice varieties of pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, &c. It has an unfailing and abundant supply of water, and is suited for either grass or grain. Buildings are new and commodious, and everything around the place is in complete order. For terms and full particulars, apply to WM. D. STOCKER, of Hull & Stocker, Attorneys, No. 15 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDING corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. G. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ACT for the collection of Taxes, passed April 22, 1843, I hereby give notice to all tax payers who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1856, that unless the same is paid to me at my office, on or before the first day of January, I shall proceed to collect the same by an addition of interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 15th day of last September, to the day of payment. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland, in sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT, Available in any part of the world.

J. T. VANDERHOOF, STOCK COMMISSION BROKER, No. 11 William-st. Loans negotiated.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS—NO. 7 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, and titles of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK R. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st.

Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.,) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of January next, to such persons as shall be holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th day of the present month. Payment to be made to stockholders in Michigan and not registered in New-York, at the office of the local Treasurer in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York; to all others at the Office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, Dec. 15, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of twelve and one half per cent (12½) on the capital stock of this Company from the surplus earnings of the Road, payable in the stock of the Company, at par.

The Transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of December instant, and remain closed until the 6th day of January, 1857, when the certificates will be ready for delivery to the stockholders, or their legal representatives.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., or $1 50 per share to the holders of the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 5, next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 30 Pine-st. The transfer books and the transferred stock will be closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 6.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 1st day of December next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1856.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 297 Broadway, Cor. Park-place, New-York, Dec. 4, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six (6) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS REMOVED ITS OFFICE FROM No. 236 Pearl and No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 37 Wall-st., (Corner of Jauncey Court,)

Where it will continue to insure on buildings, personal property of every description, on the most favorable terms, and solicits a continuation of public favor.

BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, President.
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—HAVE, THIS day declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profit shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles B. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
William H. Russell,	Jas. W. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Ades,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederick G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.

For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 38 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—PERSONS WISHING GOOD family Carriages or Sleighs of any style, can be suited at MOTT & CO.'S Repository, No. 600 Broadway. Their stock consists of Coaches, Calecheas, Coupes, Barouches, Rockaways, &c., &c. Give them a call.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms Nos. 40 and 42 Wooster-st. between Grand and Broome.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES.—Halls, Porches, Dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipe, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GIFT MELODEONS. CARHART'S PATENT.

A large and well-selected assortment of MELODEONS, embracing several new styles, and all the latest and most improvements, having been manufactured expressly for HOLIDAY GIFTS, will be exhibited at the warerooms of the undersigned. Those wishing to make a present, combining beauty with utility, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine THE FINEST STOCK OF MELODEONS EVER Exhibited. The following are among the styles we have:

4 octave, scroll leg, portable, $45.
4½ octave, scroll leg, portable, $60.
5 octave, scroll leg, portable, $75.
5 octave, piano style, $100.
6 octave, piano style, $130.
5 octave, piano style, extra finish, $150.
5 octave, double reed, 2 stops, $150.
5 octave, double reed, 4 stops, $200.
5 octave, 2 banks of keys, 2 sets of reeds and coupler, $250.
5 octave, 2 banks of keys, 2 sets of reeds and coupler, carved legs, fancy case, $300.

CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO., No. 97 East 23d-st., New-York.

HAINES BRO'S., PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, Have removed from No. 116 2d-av., to THEIR NEW MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS Nos. 326 to 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York. Where, with their increased facilities, they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Paul Jullien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 439 Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO. are now full of superb instruments, and will be sold at reduced prices and upon easy terms.

H. E. MATHEWS, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., and No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.—MASON & HAMLIN'S Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, have taken, in one month, Six First Premiums over all competitors. A full assortment constantly for sale, at manufacturer's prices, or for rent. Prices, $60 to $350.

S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE, first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash.

S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano for $200, worth $300; a fuller or better toned piano cannot be found, nor one more durable or better made. Apply at No. 54 Great Jones-st., near Bowery.

RAVEN, BACON, & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

THREE SUPERB PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—I have two 6¾-octave, front round rosewood pianos, and one 7-octave, which I will sell at first cost if bought before the 1st of January. H. E. MATHEWS, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-Forte, double round. For sale cheap at the private residence of J. W. FIELDER, No. 118 Lexington-av. Can be seen at any time.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $60, $100 and $125, by T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES W. LYNDE against EDWARD S. SIMMONS and VIRGINIA, his wife, JOHN BRODIE and ROBERT NICHOLS. Summons.—For relief.—To the defendants above named severally: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 17, 1856.

MORSE & LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 19th day of November, 1856. Dated Nov. 19, 1856.

MORSE & LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n20-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—ERIE COUNTY.—SALLY ANN GRAHAM, CURTISS GRAHAM and EMELINE GRAHAM, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, George W. Graham, Sally Ann Gladding, Eliza Milliman and C. C. N. Milliman, her husband, Charles Graham, John M. Graham, Hannah Rogers and Lewis L. Rogers, her husband, Susan Hoffman and John Hoffman, her husband.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 22 William-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint which was filed with the Clerk of Erie County on the 24th day of November, 1856. Dated Jan. 17, 1856.

T. BURWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

n27-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA VAN PELT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of CHARLES BURKHALTER, No. 224 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of September, 1856.

CHARLES BURKHALTER, FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER, MATTHIAS CLARK, } Executors.

s9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 78 Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st of October, 1856.

WILLIAM H. DUNNING, Executor, HARRIET DUNNING, Executrix.

o2-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER SHONNARD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of CHARLES CHENEY, No. 203 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 18, 1856.

JANE SHONNARD, CHARLES SHONNARD, } Executors.

n20-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March, 1857.—Dated New-York, Sept. 2, 1856.

H. P. TREADWELL, MAXWELL WOODHULL, } Executors.

s4-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of Suffolk County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHAN A. PRATT, late of Sag Harbor, merchant, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of Samuel Thompson, in Sag Harbor, on or before the 1st day of June next, 1857.—Dated Nov. 22, 1856.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, Administrator.
SARAH T. PRATT, Administratrix.

o30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUDE FIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 281 Sixth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 13, 1856. CLARISSA E. FIELD, Administratrix.

o16-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GILLESPIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Spruce-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1856.

JAMES S. GILLESPIE, Administrator.

y3-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELSON ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 12 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1856.

ALANSON ROBINSON, SAMUEL TOWNER, } Executors.

o16-law6mTh*

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTING of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficacy. It speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine, unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted, at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it as invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat-pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, (at home till 1 and after 5 o'clock, Sundays excepted,) invites the attention of sufferers from stricture, in every stage, to his peculiar and eminently successful treatment. From long application and extended experience in this complaint, he can guarantee perfect and radical cures, without painful operations, nauseous medicines or troublesome restrictions. The symptoms in our distant symptoms of this disease are generally misunderstood. Pain or weakness in the back, bad memory, loss of mental energy, and inaptitude for business or pleasure, genital debility, costiveness, dyspepsia, may all depend upon stricture as their hidden cause, long before it affects the urinary stream; and, especially when there has been previous disease, such symptoms should lead to the question, whether this be their real cause. With its cure these symptoms quickly disappear. All letters, to insure attention, must inclose a fee. Address Box No. 369 Post-Office. Strangers visited at their Hotel if necessary.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable, assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them to more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure, in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous deception. Consultation private. Book gratis.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—THE ORIGINAL HUNTER'S RED DROP.—Having discovered a base imitation of his medicine imposed on the public by numerous quacks and impostors, he has, for his own protection and that of his patients, been obliged to have copyrighted a print and engraving of his medicines. None are genuine without being signed Old Dr. J. HUNTER'S Red Drop, which is also blown on the vial and countersigned by Dr. M. S. PHILLIPS, who has removed his Dispensary to No. 124 Grand-st., near Broadway, at which place his genuine only can be procured. Price $1.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 22 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DOCTOR WATKINSON'S PULMONACIA—For the cure of consumption, needs only a trial to be pronounced the best and only medicine in the world for the cure of consumption and all other internal diseases of the throat and lungs. Price $1 per bottle, for sale only at No. 448 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, for an infringement of the patent of ALLEN's Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my Improved Continuous Gum Teeth, on my improved atmospheric-pressure plates, which are superior to any now in use, and which can be inserted with or without extracting the roots. Persons in want of artificial teeth can save 50 per cent. by calling at my office, where specimens of all the new styles of Dentistry can be seen. Having every facility, I am now prepared to manufacture for the profession, or give instructions in the art. I have recently discovered a new process of benumbing the gums for the extraction of teeth, and which can be used in all cases without the slightest pain to the patient. It is entirely different from the process of freezing the gums, which can only be used in few cases, and generally produces more pain than the extraction of the tooth.

Dr. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 267 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur are now completed. The Steamers will hereafter lie at the wharves to receive passengers and freight, thus avoiding all exposures in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,800 tons burden,) will sail from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents on excess.

For freight or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave pier No. 13, N. R. on SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, taking freight and passengers for all of the above places. She will arrive in Norfolk on Sunday evening, from whence passengers for the South can proceed by the great mail line, or they can go through to City Point, or Richmond, by the steamer. Passage—Fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. Apply on board, or to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Bills of lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The Wednesdays' ships of this line are withdrawn until further notice.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,531 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in any person's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL OR general, with from $20,000 to $25,000 cash. Business wholesale for the present only. Address M., at this office with real name.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE NEW PATENT Rights, or the Agency for selling the same of useful. Address READY CASH, *Times* Office.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 deg. once until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York; BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool; STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London; B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG.....Saturday, 10th January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.....Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK.....Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, Captain ELDRIDGE, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—Any others will be returned.

The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st, New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. [illegible] at Owego, and proceed the next morning. [illegible] 3 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.) [illegible] P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS run DAILY, Sundays excepted. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.

9:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central trains at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 4:15, Burlington 8:15, Plattsburg 8:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M. (Nov. 3 this goes into effect) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:15; arrive at Rutland 6:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing October [illegible]. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st., at 7:30 and [illegible] A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 5:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45, and 11:45 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; through tickets $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $16 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c. Through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time for leaving.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, express trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the express trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVE FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at [illegible] and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Hunter's (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents. W. M. SMITH, Supt.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, at all prices, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory. SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 7 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

The Slave Troubles in the South. RUMORS OF INSURRECTION.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

All at once, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, it is discovered that the slaves are meditating schemes of insurrection. These are not the wild and visionary projects with which Negroes may be disposed to amuse themselves in the most quiet communities, but the maturely prepared, and in some instances the partially executed plans of a deliberate and wide-spread purpose of revolt. In one place, suspicions and stories of impending insurrection are confirmed by collections of arms and munitions in the possession of the slaves. In another a blow is struck while yet no one apprehends an outbreak. From almost every point in the Southwest, rumors of insurrectionary movements among the Negroes come upon us with more or less of distinct and authentic detail.

Now, these simultaneous manifestations of an insubordinate spirit among the slave population in several different States, would imply preconcert of purpose and preparation, if circumstances did not forbid the possibility of any general conspiracy. They argue rather the prevalence of a common impulse, which is the result of some common cause. Unquestionably this discontent among the slaves is the result of the recent sectional contest. They were not ignorant of the character of the late canvass. Excited by the incendiary operations of the Black Republican Party, emboldened by assurances of sympathy and promises of success from the North, and stimulated, no doubt, by the secret suggestions of miscreants in our midst, they grew impatient of their subjection and eager for revolt.

These extensive preparations for an outbreak among the slaves admonish us of the calamities which the election of FREMONT would have brought upon the South. His defeat has frustrated plans which would have been disclosed in some more alarming shape, in the event of his election. Thinking men in the North will now understand how fatally the success of the Black Republican Party would have affected the social security of the Slaveholding States; and if they be not insensible to every humane consideration, they will discountenance and suppress an agitation which threatens the country with such unspeakable calamities—calamities which will fall with peculiar severity upon the very race for which the people of the North affect so much sympathy.

It is very far from our purpose to excite any unnecessary alarm, for that would tend to the very result against which we mean to suggest every possible precaution. But, it is essential to the repose of the community, that the public should be informed of occurrences which imply the possibility of a still more general spirit of insubordination among the slaves. Much anxiety and perhaps some danger may be averted by the adoption of a more vigilant and rigorous police.

From these insurrectionary movements, we may deduce an illustration of the utter folly of the proposition to revive the Slave-trade. Negroes of some intelligence are not to be deceived into such chimerical and suicidal schemes. They originate in the blind passions of the ignorant and brutal mass—a mass to which it is the interest of the South to make no addition from the savage wilds of Africa.

IN TENNESSEE.

From the Nashville Union.

Quite a panic has existed in parts of the State, for the last two weeks, growing out of some discovered plots for insurrection among the slaves. These discoveries have been made principally at the iron works and rolling mills in the counties of Montgomery and Stewart, where there are very large bodies of slaves employed. There have been some discoveries made of the same character in several counties in the western district and in the adjoining county of Sumner. Various and conflicting reports have reached us, the simple purport of which is, that a number of the slaves at these different points had agreed among themselves to rise in a body about Christmas, overpower the whites, and make their way to a Free State. In Montgomery and Stewart several hundred negroes have been arrested and confined with a view of investigating the extent of their guilt. Vigilance committees, composed of the most intelligent and prudent citizens, organized by the respective communities, have been engaged in taking proof and trying the accused parties. By their order several have been hung, who were proven to have been the instigators and leaders of the plot. Two, we learn, were hung by the populace. Several suspicious white men, unknown to the community, and believed to have been tampering with the slaves, were lynched and driven off. Among the numerous rumors we have heard, unauthenticated, was one that a minister, proven to have been implicated, had been arrested; and another, that one of the party hung at *Dover* was a negro proved to be a white man in disguise. So much of what we have heard is unreliable, that we have refrained from publishing it, hoping to be furnished with more authentic statements.

That there was cause for serious alarm in these communities is unquestionable, as the owners themselves, in most instances, arrested their slaves and suspended their iron operations at a heavy loss. We do not suppose that the great body of the slaves implicated in this matter ever did more than to give a tacit assent to the plans of the few vicious negroes who were taking the lead; and the majority of them, perhaps, if they had joined in an outbreak, would have done nothing more than made an effort to escape from their masters. The more vicious—few, we believe, in number—might have gone to the greater extremes of murder and destruction.

The alarm produced will serve the purpose of putting every community on guard, and preserving rigid discipline during the approaching holidays. The great danger from panics of this character is the extremes in summary punishment they are likely to produce, endangering the lives of the innocent with the guilty. The best of communities are likely to overleap the bounds of prudence at such times. We trust it may not be so in this instance.

The slave communities in the South are not only the happiest, but the most contented serf population in the world; and yet we are not surprised at the restlessness and insubordination that are being manifested among them. It is the legitimate consequence of certain political and social causes to which we have had frequent occasion to revert.

From the Clarksville Jeffersonian, Dec. 10.

The excitement in regard to the negroes has in a great measure subsided. The Vigilance Committee have been laboriously engaged the greater part of the week examining those implicated, and in some instances have inflicted well-deserved castigation upon parties implicated.

The report of the execution of the four negroes at Dover, mentioned in our last, was premature, though since that time six have been hung at Dover, and one at Dover Furnace.

IN VIRGINIA.

From the Alexandria Sentinel, Dec. 16.

On Saturday night officer CHIPLEY was informed by watchman DAVIS that, from appearances, a large number of negroes, male and female, were preparing for a big frolic somewhere in the neighborhood of the city. The Mount Vernon Guards and Alexandria Riflemen, having been previously detailed by the Mayor as an auxiliary police force, Lieut. C. D. Budd, J. L. Smith, Jr., R. Tatsapaugh, L. Slagel, R. Jevins, F. Paff, of the former, and Sergeant R. R. Fowle, Lieut. R. B. Stone, Hay Taliaferro, W. Snowden, R. Snowden, R. Knox, J. Thomas, J. Burke and T. Sandford, of the latter, under the reconnoissance of officer CHIPLEY, repaired to the residence of the late Dr. ALEXANDER, about two miles and a half from Alexandria, where they captured thirty-two free and slave negro men and six women, several of which latter subsequently escaped. They were brought before Justices [illegible], PRICE and SUMMERS, yesterday morning, when each was ordered fifteen stripes, and to pay costs, &c., amounting to $2 84 each.

Capt. DUFFEY, of the Artillery, last night arrested CAREY WILLIAMS, a slave belonging to Dr. O. FAIRFAX, for insolent language, and for having in his possession a large dirk knife and heavily loaded cane. He was, this morning, sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes, or to be sold beyond the boundary of the State.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 16th.

We are no alarmist; but we think it behooves the good people of the State to be more than usually alert in times like these. Rumors of insurrectionary movements on the part of the slaves come up to us from almost all the Southern States—not excepting our own. In various portions of Virginia, suspicion has been aroused on this subject, in the last few days. In or near Williamsburg, several suspected slaves have been arrested and lodged in jail. The citizens of Alexandria have also had their fears excited on this subject to such an extent that they made telegraphic application to the Governor for arms on Sunday morning, which he sent to them by an express train on Sunday evening.

The citizens of Fauquier, we hear, have made a similar application. In the county of New-Kent, not far below Richmond, thirty negroes have been arrested in the last day or two upon suspicion of being implicated in these insurrectionary movements. Nor is this suspicion entirely groundless; for there are a good many Yankee wood-choppers in that county, who are believed to be at the bottom of the matter.

We cite these facts and rumors simply to illustrate the importance of organizing an efficient police in every county and neighborhood of the State. We apprehend but little danger from these rumored disaffections of the slaves; but "caution is the parent of safety," and it were well for the people to be on their guard, at least.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 16.

The unlawful assembly of twelve negroes, arrested by Officer [illegible], in Screamersville, last Sunday, was speedily disposed of by the Mayor yesterday morning. [illegible]

Now that the Christmas holidays are upon us, it is essential to the peace and good order of the country, that neighborhood patrols should be put out every night, and that the owners of slaves should see that their servants are at home at proper hours and are comfortably provided for. More injury is done to slave property by cross-road doggeries, where servants assemble to drink and carouse, than by any other evil, and to these nuisances the attention of the county police is directed. In this city where [illegible] of strange negroes congregate in search of homes for the succeeding year, the police force should be greatly strengthened for the holidays to prevent depredations on private property. But no police can be efficient without the aid of our citizens. Every housekeeper should therefore adopt the policy of [illegible] from engaging in those that may lead them into trouble.

IN LOUISIANA.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 9.

A great laxity has been permitted too long in the enforcement of the laws against the gathering of blacks, free negroes and others, in promiscuous crowds without the presence and authority of whites. These assemblages have been quite frequent in this city, and we hear that hundreds at a time have been known to be gathered in public places. How many collect in private we have no means of knowing, but we are told that such things are not uncommon. We are not about to enlarge upon the mischievous effects of such indulgences. They are obvious. The behavior, the morals and the subordination of the negroes, are all seriously damaged by them. The law we believe to be strict enough, if it is properly enforced, and it cannot be denied that there is a palpable occasion for a return to the rigid enforcement of all the laws which the State policy has provided for the regulation of the negroes. We have refrained from publishing a great deal which we receive by mails, going to show that there is a spirit of turbulence abroad in various quarters. One lesson is, however, taught, which should not be neglected anywhere, although no local symptom may have occurred to occasion particular uneasiness. It is, that vigilance ought to be exercised everywhere, and that the regulations which law has established for the orderly behavior and subordination of blacks should be strictly administered. They have been very loosely observed in New-Orleans. This should be reformed altogether, and immediately, and we therefore ask for it the attention of those charged with the duty.

DISCLOSURE OF A NEGRO PLOT IN KENTUCKY—STRINGENT MEASURES IN TENNESSEE—THIRTY NEGROES ARRESTED, ETC.

[*Telegraphic.*]

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The correspondent of the *Journal*, writing from Campbellsville, Taylor Co., Ky., on the 10th, says that a negro boy had disclosed a plot of the negroes in that neighborhood to rise about Christmas day. Several arrests had been made and an examination was had on the 9th, before Justice CLOYD, but nothing was elicited save the statement of the boy, that he overheard the negroes say that they intended to make war on the whites about Christmas, and that if he would join them they would make him rich. The negroes are reported to possess guns, pistols, &c. The correspondent adds that considerable dissatisfaction exists generally among the negroes, which, if not promptly suppressed, may lead to serious trouble.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The City Council of Clarksville, Tenn., instructed the Recorder to notify Iron-masters and other owners of slaves, that no slave will be permitted to come to the city to remain more than two hours, unless accompanied by a respectable white person, under a penalty of twenty lashes. Slaves having wives and their master's passes are exempted. Persons having slaves going to or from Christmas festivities, are not to allow them to pass through Clarksville, unless a respectable white person will keep them together, and not allow them to mingle with the negroes of Clarksville

GALLATIN, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 15.

Thirty negroes have been arrested here on suspicion of being concerned in the Conspiracy. The citizens have appointed a Committee to examine into the matter.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

The latest advices from Cumberland River state that twenty-five iron furnaces in that region have stopped operations, apprehending a negro insurrection.

A CONNECTICUT MAN ARRESTED IN VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

CORNELIUS HUGHES, from Connecticut, has been arrested at Alexandria under the charge of inducing slaves to run off.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO GROCERS, DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.—One or two peddlers are busy collecting the empty bottles of our Charles' London Cordial Gin, filling them with some mixture of their manufacture, and offering them in cases similar to our own, as the genuine Charles' London Cordial Gin at less prices than we charge ourselves.

We shall not sell our Gin to peddlers on any terms, hence all offered by such are counterfeit.

Up-town purchasers can be supplied at importers' prices by C. H. RING & Co., No. 192 Broadway, corner John-street.
CHARLES DUBOIS, No. 48 Canal-street.
BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.
DE VENOGE & CHARLES, 138 Pearl-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

I SAW IT AND SO BELIEVE IT.
The plain, simple truth.

Consumption can be cured. So can scrofula. I have seen it done, and that very lately. I have also seen a cripple with inflammatory rheumatism, made miraculously whole, and a paralytic enabled in three weeks to get up and walk. These are plain, simple facts. Others can see the same thing by calling on the cured people. They simply used Dr. HENRY ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE, OR PURE IODINE WATER, and their names may be had, (as well as the medicine, at $1 per bottle,) of ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue and No. 869 Broadway, and C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and No. 43 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS.—Owing to the great pressure of business on account of the approaching Holidays, GURNEY, the Photographist, has secured the services of several talented artists in addition to his old corps of Parisian artists, and feels confident that all and every one can be accommodated with less delay, owing to his numerous facilities, than at any other establishment. Particular attention is called to his life-size PHOTOGRAPHS on Canvas, colored in oil, which are said to be "perfect gems of art," and for which he received the first premium (a Gold Medal) at the late Fair of the American Institute. Daguerreotypes in the usual styles. J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

AT HOME TO YOU, SIR.—We address you particularly, Mr. Reader. You are the man who will find KNOX always at home to you. He believes, candidly, that he can fit a castor to your head so as to give you the air and appearance of a man of fashion. He is right; he can do that little thing. He don't pretend to write epic poems or improve steam engines, but he is precisely the man who knows what a hat is, was, and ought to be. More than that, he can make it what it ought to be. KNOX continues to see his friends at No. 212 Broadway, where they see the Winter style of HATS and CAPS, such as our first men prefer.

[Advertisement.]

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Pain in any part of the body, not the consequence of external injury, is caused by the retention of acrid humors beyond the time nature designed. In all these cases use

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

which will remove these humors at once—in a few hours the difficulty is over and your health is restored. Sold at No. 43 Canal-street, at 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Prof. HOLLOWAY had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Russia, in 1859, and obtained permission for the sale of this extraordinary Ointment in Russia, in consequence of its great efficacy in all Skin Diseases. It will cure Salt Rheum and Scrofula when all other means fail. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Sir WALTER SCOTT'S "Lord of the Isles" drew another crowded audience to this comfortable theatre again last night. It will be repeated again this evening, with the grand Pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and Comedietta of "My Neighbor's Wife." Expectation is on tiptoe for the immense new Pantomime of "Plancha, or the Lively Fairies," which is to be brought out next Monday.

[Advertisement.]

FRANGIPANNI, ONCE KNOWN NEVER FORGOTTEN.—The Eternal Perfume from the Holy City. INGER & Co., No. 399 Broadway; HAVILAND, No. 23 John-street; MRS. HAYES, DOUGLASS, Brooklyn; HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co.; GREEN; OLIFFE; F. A. HEGEMAN, and RUSHTON.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The celebrated Scotch wool undershirts and drawers extra heavy. Also, lambs wool, merino, cotton and silk, for men, women and children, at MCLAUGHLIN'S wholesale and retail shirt and furnishing store, No. 269 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray. Shirts made to measure. Gloves of every description.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—INGER & Co. have received per steamer *Atlantic* a splendid assortment of goods, suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts.
GEO. E. INGER & Co., Corner Walker-st. and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

MARRIED.

REEVE—NOSTRAND.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. Dr. Krebs, ISAAC T. REEVE, of Jamaica, L. I., to Miss PHEBE A., daughter of Elbert Nostrand, Esq., of this City.

COOK—HOLLISTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, LEVI COOK, Esq., to Mrs. SUSAN M. HOLLISTER, all of this City.

SMALL—LAMOND.—At Westfield, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. John J. Morrow, Mr. WILLIAM SMALL, of Harperhey, C. W., to Miss ANN F. LAMOND, of Jersey City.

MILLER—MCCHRISTIE.—At West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. J. W. Platt, Capt. JAMES MILLER to Miss MARY C., eldest daughter of Mr. Robert McChristie, all of West Farms.

DIED.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday night, Dec. 16, JEFFERSON BERRIAN, only child of Spencer and Emma O. Conklin, aged 1 year, 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of his parents, and those of his grandfather, Jefferson Berrian, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock *precisely*, from the residence of his parents, No. 67 Bank-st., without further invitation.

☞ Albany and Philadelphia papers please copy.

CONCKLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 17, GEORGE FRANKLIN, youngest child of George F. and Charlotte A. Concklin, aged 14 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner of Broadway and 79th-st., (Bloomingdale.)

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday night, Dec. 16, of scarlet fever, LE ROY, son and only remaining child of Gilead A. and Annie M. Smith, aged 11 months and 3 days.

Funeral services at their residence, No. 141 West 14th-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

FORRESTER.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, ANNIE FORRESTER, second daughter of Richard and Margaret Forester, aged 2 years, 8 months and 10 days.

THURSBY.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 11, THOMAS GREENE, infant child of Samuel I. and Susan G. Thursby. Remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

BANGS.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, after a short illness, Mr. NATHAN BANGS, Jr., aged 48 years.

FAYE.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, FRANK, son of Thomas and Marion M. Faye, aged 3 years and 4 months.

HART.—At New-Orleans, on Thursday, Dec. 4, ELIZA, wife of M. B. Hart, and daughter of Dr. M. Eastman, of that city.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 17.

$1,000 Virginia 6s.....s3	94¾	20 Mil. & Miss. R. R..	78
10,000 do........b15	95¼	250 Harlem Railroad..s3	16
8,000 Miss. State 6s....	88	100 Reading R. R........	84½
8,500 Cal. State 7s,'75..	75	100 do..........s10	84½
4,000 Indiana St. 5s....	82	750 do..............	84¼
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	85¼	100 do..............	84½
1,000 H. R. R.R. 2d M.	83	500 do..........b3	85
1,000 H. R. R.R. 3d M.	65	800 do..........s30	84¾
1,000 N.Y.&N.H.bs.'66	77	100 do..........s60	84¾
2,000 Ill. C. R.R. bs...	98¼	200 do..............	84½
80 Bank of S. of N.Y..	102	152 Hudson River R. R.	29½
15 Bank of Commerce.	107	9 do..............	29¾
20 Am. Ex. Bank.......	112	100 Cle.& Tol. R. R...s4	74½
50 Bank of N. America.	108	200 do..........b60	75½
500 Cum. Coal Co.........	17¾	310 do..............	74½
300 do..........b60	17¾	450 Chi.& R. Isld. R.R.	104
50 N. Y. Cen. R'd.b10	93	50 do..........b30	104¾
200 do..............	92¾	50 do..............	104½
50 do..........b3	92¾	200 do..........b60	105
50 do..........b25	93¼	316 do..............	103½
50 do..........b60	93¼	300 do..........s60	103¼
40 do..............	92¾	124 La Crosse & Mil.RR	82
10 Erie Railroad.......	61	150 do..........b17	82
260 do..............	61¼	50 Mich. Cen. R. R....	98
1200 do..............	61½	50 Mic.So.N.Ia.RR b30	90
100 do..........b60	62	100 do..........c	89
600 do..........s60	61¼	100 do..........b60	89½
100 do..........b30	61½	100 Panama RR.....b60	99
700 do..........s30	61½	100 do..............	97½
100 do..........s45	61½	5 do..............	98
100 do..............	61¾	10 Cleve.Col.&Cin.RR	108¼
100 do..........s60	61¼	20 do..............	108

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	92¼	100 Reading Railr'd....	84½
3,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75..	75	100 do..............	84½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs....	94	100 do..........s3	84½
200 Cumb. Coal Co......	17½	100 do..........s60	84¾
200 do..........b60	17¾	500 do..........b30	85¼
10 N. Y. Cent. R. R.....	92¾	400 do..............	84¾
350 do..............	92¾	100 do..........b13	84½
100 do..........s3	92	300 do..........b60	86
50 do..............	92	100 Mich. Cent. R.....s60	98
50 do..............	91¾	50 do..........b3	98
30 do..........s3	92¾	50 Chi.& Rk. Is.R.b60	105¼
100 Harlem R. R.....b60	16¼	26 do..............	[illegible]
250 Erie Railroad.......	60¾	10 Mic. So. & N. Ia. R.	[illegible]
200 do..............	61	100 do..............	[illegible]
7 Gal. & Chic. R.R...	119	50 do..............	[illegible]
5 do..............	118¾	100 do..............	[illegible]
100 Clev. & Tol. Rd.b10	74	50 Panama R. R........	[illegible]
100 do..........s60	73¾	250 Ill. Central R.R.b60	[illegible]
200 do..............	73¾	25 La Crse. & Mil. R...	81¼

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

The activity in demand loans was quite marked again to-day, and caused pretty heavy differences to be paid both at the Brokers' Board and on the street, to carry stocks over the new year, and in some instances a fraction commission was paid outside for money until to-morrow, rather than lean upon the Banks for it. The present pinch has but slightly affected the Discount market as yet, prime paper, particularly short date, being in good request at 8@9 ⅌ cent. Second-class names fare much worse for the moment, of course, on a restricted supply of money. The Stock Exchange opened quite firm, and a steady demand was manifested through the day on the general list, though in the afternoon rates were weakened by the tone of the money market. A good business is doing in most of the Railroad shares, and the ready-money people in the Board of Brokers get fine commissions for turning bargains 30 or 60 days. Thus 86 ⅌ cent. was paid on Reading, 60 days, against 84⅝ cash. Southern Michigan 90 on time, 89 cash, and other Stocks in proportion. Most of the buying in New-York Central to-day was for cash. The shares of the Illinois Central touched 120, buyer 90 days. La Crosse, 81½ at the close. Rock Island, 103⅞ cash, 105¼ buyer 60 days. Missouri State Stocks weak; Virginias and Tennessees firm, and in some request. The general market closed steady.

There was nothing reported in Foreign Exchange to-day. The next steamer is the *Atlantic*, from this port to Liverpool, on Saturday. The Sub-Treasury received $167,022; paid out $124,204, and held on the close balances to the amount of $11,997,697. The New-Orleans steamer took $100,000 in Gold, and of the Sub-Treasury receipts to-day $50,000 was paid in on account of one of the Savannah banks.

The half-yearly dividend of the Michigan Central Company is 5 ⅌ cent., payable at the Farmers' Trust office Jan. 2. The Bank of New-York declares a half-yearly dividend of 4 ⅌ cent. The La Crosse Railroad Company pay 5 ⅌ cent. half-yearly at the Broadway Bank, Jan. 2. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Company pay 5 ⅌ cent. half-yearly at their office in this City, 1st February. The Illinois State interest will be paid at the American Exchange Bank on 2d January. The Rock Island Scrip dividend of 12½ ⅌ cent. will be paid at the office of the Company in this City on 6th January. The books close on 24th inst.

The Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road earned in November $61,365, against $45,195 same month last year.

The following interesting official table has been communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to accompany his annual report on the finances. We are again under obligations to the Special Washington Correspondent of the DAILY TIMES for an advance copy:

REAL AND PERSONAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES—1856.

States.	Population.	Value of Property.
Alabama	835,192	$279,233,027
Arkansas	258,117	64,240,726
California	285,000	165,000,000
Connecticut	401,292	263,759,881
Delaware	97,295	[illegible]
Florida	110,725	[illegible]
Georgia	935,090	[illegible]
Illinois	1,242,917	[illegible]
Indiana	1,149,606	301,858,474
Iowa	325,014	110,000,000
Kentucky	1,086,587	411,000,193
Louisiana	600,387	279,485,000
Maine	628,363	131,128,186
Maryland	639,580	261,243,660
Massachusetts	1,133,123	597,936,995
Michigan	509,374	116,593,580
Mississippi	671,649	261,595,000
Missouri	591,315	223,948,731
New-Hampshire	324,701	103,804,326
New-Jersey	569,499	179,750,000
New-York	3,470,059	1,364,154,625
North Carolina	921,852	239,603,873
Ohio	2,215,750	860,877,354
Pennsylvania	2,542,960	1,031,731,304
Rhode Island	166,927	91,699,850
South Carolina	705,661	308,434,240
Tennessee	1,092,470	321,776,810
Texas	500,000	240,000,000
Vermont	325,206	91,165,680
Virginia	1,512,565	530,994,897
Wisconsin	552,109	87,500,000
District of Columbia	59,000	25,568,703
Minnesota	65,000	20,000,000
New-Mexico	83,500	7,250,000
Oregon	36,000	7,775,000
Washington	5,500	1,650,000
Utah	39,000	4,250,000
Kansas	11,000	2,850,000
Nebraska	4,500	1,935,644
Total	26,964,312	$9,817,611,072
Add, for property not valued, for under valuations, and for the rise in the value of property since 1850, the sum of		1,500,000,000
Total wealth of United States, 1856.		$11,317,611,072

TEN YEARS' CONSUMPTION SILK AND SILK GOODS.

1847	$11,640,899
1848	14,587,895
1849	13,781,680
1850	17,680,964
1851	25,689,720
1852	21,418,501
1853	30,550,241
1854	34,945,100
1855	24,144,916
1856	30,636,996

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—FEBRUARY, 1856—327 MILES.

Construction Bonds		$17,000,000
Free Lands		2,000,000
Capital assessed		2,595,120
Bills payable		2,245,840
Total		$24,830,960
Land sales to date—528,861 acres		$5,598,577

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DECEMBER, 1856—704 MILES.

Construction Bonds		$16,280,000
Free Lands		3,000,000
Capital assessed	$3,500,000	
Privileges anticipated	900,000	4,400,000
Bills payable		2,699,551
Total		$26,380,551
Land sales to date		$10,032,977

The changes in the affairs of the Company are all indicated by the above figures, except the reduction in the Bonds for Construction. Of these $800,000, previously advanced upon by the Michigan Central, have been redeemed. The Company now hold $651,000, and have canceled $89,000 in making titles in fee to their Construction lands. The

Original Land Grant was	2,595,000 acres.
Sold to present date	818,898 acres.
Leaving unsold	1,776,102 acres.

The sales are a fraction short of one third the original grant in acres, and the money stipulated to be paid is a fraction over one half the Construction and Free Land Bonds, to the redemption of which it is pledged.

The President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Road, now in this City, has issued the following important Circular to the Stockholders, in reference to a proposed subscription of $2,000,000 to the land Construction Bonds of the Company, and the Stock privilege attached thereto:

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO., No. 8 Wall-street.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 15, 1856.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS: On the 5th November last, I addressed a Circular to you stating, somewhat at length, the past operations and future plans of the Company; and among other measures, exhibited a plan of finance by which we proposed to provide the necessary funds for continuing our operations, and completing our system of improvements. As copies of that paper have been sent to every member of the Company, it is not necessary for me here to repeat that plan, further than to convey to you an idea of a change or modification which it is proposed to adopt. Since having my Circular printed and distributed, it has attracted considerable attention from some of the soundest business men among our Stockholders; and after a full interchange of ideas and mature deliberation, we have decided on a modification of our plan, which will arrive at the same result by a process more immediately beneficial to the Stockholders individually, than by the one heretofore proposed.

You remember that in my circular, I estimated the amount of land applicable to the road from Madison to St. Croix, to be equal to 983,000 acres, worth $12,615,000, and that it required [illegible] to complete our roads, which would leave an excess of [illegible] which sum would be sufficient to pay our existing debt, and refund to stockholders [illegible] of the amount paid by them on stock. Also, that of this $10,980,000 required to complete the road, I then proposed to raise $8,000,000 by Bonds issued on the security of a mortgage, which should include the roads from Madison to St. Croix, and from Portage City to La Crosse, and also the land applicable to [illegible] means of the full-paid stock of the Company, which would be issued to the present or future stockholders, they paying full amount thereof, and at a future day be entitled to stock dividends thereon to the amount of all lands sold and applied on payment of bonds so issued.

Instead, however, of making these bonds for the amount of $8,000,000 only, and raising $2,800,000 in stock, we propose to issue Bonds to the amount of $10,000,000, secured on the aforesaid lines of road, equipments and lands, and these Bonds are to form the basis upon which the Company intend to procure means to build and equip their said lines of road. These Bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, and bear date 1st February, 1857, and are redeemable in twenty years from their date, with half-yearly coupons annexed, at the rate of 7 ⅌ cent., payable in the City of New-York. The Company reserve the right to take up these Bonds at any time before their maturity, on paying to the holder the sum of $1,100 and accrued interest therefor, being at the rate of 10 ⅌ cent. premium. It was stated in the Circular that in order to give the strongest possible guarantees for the safe keeping and faithful application of the funds of the Company, it would be necessary to select three Trustees, whose position and standing would give full assurances to that effect. The Company have accordingly selected Messrs. GREENE C. BRONSON, SHEPHERD KNAPP and J. T. SOUTTER as Trustees for such purpose; and they have confidence in believing that these names furnish all necessary guarantees for the faithful performance of the before-mentioned trusts.

For the present but two millions of these Bonds are to be issued and disposed of, which will afford the Company the means to prosecute their work during the ensuing year.

The Company now offer to their Stockholders the privilege of subscribing for these Bonds to the amount which they may severally hold of the Capital Stock, on the 20th day of December instant (the time of closing the Books.) Such subscription may be made at any time between the said 20th day of December and the 2d day of January, 1857. The Bonds are to be sold at 80 ⅌ cent., and accrued interest,—payable 5 ⅌ cent. at the time of subscribing, 5 ⅌ cent. on the 1st day of February next, and 10 ⅌ cent. on the 1st day of March, April, May, June, July, August and September, 1857, respectively. Accompanying each Bond there will be a Scrip of Ten Shares of Stock, which the party subscribing thereto can have the option of taking on paying 5 ⅌ cent. on its par value. No further installments will be required to be paid on this Stock, until the roads shall be completed, and not then nor thereafter, unless the same shall be required by reason of some unexpected emergency, to meet liabilities of the Company after exhausting the avails of its land grant and other available resources.

A few words of explanation will render clear to every one the effect which this measure would have on the interests of Stockholders, for whose benefit alone it is proposed. The whole number of the Stockholders being in the aggregate the owners of the whole Stock or Capital of the Company, it matters little to them at what price the Company sells its Bonds *to them*, provided only that they be to each in the proportion of their respective interests, and provided also that thereby a sufficient amount of money is obtained to accomplish the object of the Company in the completion of its work. While, therefore, we consider these Bonds worth at least 90 cents on the dollar; yet in order to present a motive to each Stockholder for taking a lively interest in the operations of the Company, we propose to give to each a limited amount of the present issue of Bonds at eighty cents, and also a Stock privilege, which, it is estimated, will be a clear bonus of its entire amount to the holder.

If, as anticipated, the Land Fund should be sufficient to pay the Bonds issued, and in addition thereto refund the amount heretofore paid in Stock, it follows that when the roads are completed, the Stock will be in the hands of the holders a clear gain; or, in other words, if the Land Fund should pay all the cost of the building of the road, the Stockholders will be refunded from that source what they have paid in Stock, and still remain the owners of the road. Consequently, if the income from the earnings of the road shall be such as to make the Stock worth par or over, the Shares in the hands of each will be to that amount a clear profit to the holder. And inasmuch as each Stockholder can secure the benefit of the privileged Stock, by the purchase of Bonds at a price below their actual value, he secures a material benefit, without really divesting himself of any part of his own capital, but on the contrary, can actually make a small advance in the sale of the Bonds, reserving to himself whatever benefit may be derived from the Stock. The advantages [illegible] this operation will be twofold:

1. To the Company as a whole by furnishing all the capital that will be required for its operations during the ensuing year, and for the completion of the Western Division of the Road to La Crosse; and

2. To the Stockholders individually, both in the benefits to be derived from the double investment as above shown, and also in the early completion of the Road to La Crosse, which from the day that it is opened to that point, will, in my judgment, make an annual dividend, of at least twenty per cent. on its stock; consequently every thing which expedites the work hastens this result. Whenever the Road shall have been finished to La Crosse, we confidently expect that its income will be so large that it will take rank with the very best Roads in the country upon its own merits, not excepting any; and when we take into consideration that behind its own intrinsic merits, it has a valuable land fund to pay its debts, it must be clear to the comprehension of every one, that it will possess a value greater than any other Road not having all these advantages.

To illustrate: The Galena and Chicago Road has, for seven consecutive years, paid over 20 ⅌ cent. net earnings on its stock, and it is stated, will the present year pay over 24 ⅌ cent. Its stock now stands on the market at $117 or $118 per share, and will probably go higher. Now, suppose that in addition to these great earnings that road had a land-grant sufficient to have paid all the expenses of its construction, the value of this stock and these large dividends would be a net gain in the hands of the stockholders, the fruit of their confidence in the enterprise when it required support. Such will, beyond question, be the result in the case of the La Crosse Road; for upon its completion it will do as large and lucrative a business as the Galena ever has or can do, and therefore must make as large returns to our stockholders, and consequently, I repeat, that those who have the sagacity to hold their stock until these results can be realized, and make the necessary advances of money on the Bonds of the Company to bring about their speedy accomplishment, will find themselves at an early day the owners of one of the most productive and profitable railroads in the United States. The position, locality, and direction of this road are such that they will bear the closest scrutiny in a business point of view, and the more they are investigated the better they will appear; and it is a gratifying fact that those best acquainted with its elementary advantages have the highest confidence in its value.

The object of this communication, as will be apparent, is to invite the stockholders to take up the two millions of Bonds in the manner mentioned, between the 20th instant and the 2d January, in order that we may, immediately after that date, put the work under contract, with a view to its being completed by April, 1858, or on the opening of navigation on the upper Mississippi, one year from next Spring, which result I am happy in being able to say to you can be accomplished, if at this time you contribute in the manner and to the amount above proposed.

Books will be opened for subscriptions to the Bonds at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-street, New-York City, and at the Secretary's office in Milwaukee, on the 20th day of December, instant, and remain open until the 2d day of January next, inclusive.

Stockholders at a distance who cannot conveniently visit the office of the Company, can make their subscriptions by signing the accompanying agreement (specifying the number of Bonds,) and inclosing it with 5 ⅌ cent. of the amount subscribed to HENRY L. RICHARDS, Register, Office La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, No. 8 Wall-street, New-York, or to any other Agent they may choose to employ for that purpose. BYRON KILBOURN, President.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad, for the

Month of November, 1856, were	$517,911
Earnings, November, 1855	547,581
Decrease	$29,670

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company gives notice in another column of the payment of a Three per cent. dividend, on 5th January, upon their Preferred Stock, out of accumulated earnings.—A gentleman, thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the Company, sends us the following remarks:

HARLEM ROAD—RESUMPTION IN PREFERRED STOCK.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

More than two years have elapsed since the frauds of SCHUYLER and KYLE proved so disastrous to the Harlem and New-Haven Companies. The former, wiser we think than its fellow-sufferer, acknowledged the over-issued Old Stock, and settled satisfactorily with all the parties, holding the spurious Preferred Shares and, as recent reports have exhibited, an improvement in its affairs, which gives promise of future stability and increased earnings. It will be a source of gratification to many, we have no doubt, to find the Harlem once more reëstablished as a dividend-paying road; and we understand that this first step towards it is taken with such regard to the present and prospective condition of the Company as inspires confidence that hereafter dividends will be regularly paid upon the Preferred Stock. This Stock has recently been sold at about 55, which is certainly a low figure, with a three per cent. dividend pending, and an existing probability that the future earnings will, before many years, allow of extra dividends towards liquidating those which have been past. X.

Markets...Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand and are firm at $8 for Pearls, and $7 62½@$7 75 for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 8c. ⅌ lb.

BREAD—Navy, 3½c.@3¾c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers, 5½c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

BRICKS—Remain in fair request at full prices. North River Hard, in lots to suit buyers, $4 25@$4 50; Collabough, $7@$8 50; Philadelphia faces, $18@$20; Bath, $25@$30; Welsh, fire, $27 50@$35; Stourbridge, do., $[illegible]; Malt Tiles, $25@$30 ⅌ M.

COAL—Foreign is abundant and depressed. Anthracite is in good supply and demand at uniform rates: Liverpool Cannel, $10; Liverpool Orrel, $8 50 @$7; Pictou, &c., $5 50 ⅌ chaldron; Anthracite, $4 75 @$5 25 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COTTON—The demand is pretty brisk, and prices steadily favor factors.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Middling	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13¼
Middling Fair	13¼	12½	13⅜	13½
Fair	13½	13¾	13⅝	13¾

FISH—Dry Cod are in very moderate supply and demand at $3 25@$4 12½ ⅌ cwt. Pickled Cod, $4 ⅌ bbl. Mackerel remain quiet yet steady at $19@$20 for large No. 1; $9 50@$10 for small do.; $9 50@$10 for large No. 2; $7@$8 for small and medium do.; $6 12½@ $6 62½ for large No. 3; and $5 50@$6 for small and medium do. ⅌ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $20@$21 ⅌ tc.; and $22 50 ⅌ bbl. Shad at $10 50 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 50 for do. No. 2 ⅌ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring in lots, $4@$4 75 ⅌ bbl. Smoked Herring are plenty and in good request at 35c. for Scaled, and 25c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLAX—Jersey, 8c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour are rather more freely offered, and being less sought after, they evince less firmness. The sales reported since our last consist of about 9,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 30@$6 40
Straight State	6 40@ 6 50
Favorite and Extra State	6 50@ 6 60
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 45@ 6 75
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 60@ 6 80
Fancy Michigan	6 50@ 6 70
Extra Michigan	6 70@ 7 50
Extra Indiana, &c.	6 70@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 80@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 85@ 7 05
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 00

Canadian is dull and drooping. Superfine to extra commands only from $6 35@$7 75 ⅌ bbl.; 375 bbls. found buyers thereat. Southern is in pretty lively demand at steady rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 2,100 barrels low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 05@$8 and $9 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $3 50@$5 12½ for Fine to Superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is tame and infirm, at $3 37½ for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and quiet, mainly at $2 25@$2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in reduced supply and fair request at improved prices. The sales reported since our last embraced about 25,000 bushels, including choice Western White, at $1 76; prime do. Red, at $1 60; and choice Southern White at $1 77, ⅌ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy, mainly at 88c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are salable and steady, at 48c.@50c. for Ohio and Lake; 47c.@48c. for State; 44c.@47c. for Jersey, and 41c.@45c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand, and is quoted at $1 05 @$1 30 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 40@$1 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn is heavy and languid. There were sales reported of about 32,000 bushels at 67c.@69c. for unsound; 71½c.@72½c. for Mixed, delivered; 70c.@71c. for Mixed, in store; 73c. @75c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 74c.@ 76c. for Northern and Southern White, ⅌ bushel. White Beans, $3 06¼@$3 12½. Canadian Peas, $1@ $1 05, ⅌ bushel, and Black-eyed Peas at $4 ⅌ 2 bushels.

HAY—Sales were made of 400 bales River at 75c.@ 80c., for shipment; and 90c.@$1 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland continues in fair demand at steady prices, 90c. for Common and $1 20 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and generally firmer, with sales reported since our last of two lots of Mess, one deliverable in April at $18, and one by Sept. 1, at $17; also, of about 1,100 bbls., here, in lots, at $19@$19 12½ for old Mess; $19 62½@$19 50 for new do.; and $16 87½@$17 37½ for new prime, ⅌ bbl. No old prime offering. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 7¾c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand, at 9¾c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in good request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at from 9½c. @11c. ⅌ lb. Lard is dull and drooping. The transactions since our last reach about 375 bbls. and tcs. ordinary to strictly prime, at 12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. [illegible] $14 75 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do. ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal [illegible] Butter is pretty active and [illegible] at 17c.@[illegible] for Ohio; 21c.@[illegible] for common to very good State; and 7½c.@9c. for prime to very choice ⅌ lb. [illegible] is in fair supply and request, at 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—There have been 100 tcs. at auction to choice, sold at from $3 75@$4 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is still moderately inquired for, at quoted prices: Cadiz and Lisbon, 18c.@21c.; Turks Island, [illegible] 22c. ⅌ bushel; Liverpool, ground, 85c.@87½c.; Liverpool, fine, $1 37½@$1 60.

SOAP—Castile, 10½c.@11c.; Brown, 4½c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and prices are pretty well maintained,—with sales reported since our last of about 750 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8c.@10c., and an invoice of Manila, on terms not made public. Refined Sugars are in request and are without any further quotable change in value.

TALLOW—There were 12,500 lbs. prime taken at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—The general supply is now quite moderate, and with a fair inquiry, prices are very firm,—obtaining, in most instances, an upward tendency.

TOBACCO—The demand is fair, at steady prices. We quote: Virginia Lugs, 7c.@9½c.; Kentucky, 8c.@15½c.; Mason County, 10c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 18c.@26c.; Cuba, 20c.@25c.; Yara, 30c.@40c.; Havana, fillers and wrappers, 24c.@$1 25; Florida wrappers, 15c.@75c.; Seed Leaf, 10c.@35c.; Manufactured No. 1, [illegible]@8c.; [illegible]; medium [illegible]; common to good 14c.@17c. [illegible]; Pounds, extra fine, 35c.@40c.; Pounds, No. 1, [illegible] 28c.; Pounds, medium, 23c.@25c.; Pounds, [illegible] 20c.@21c.; Pounds, [illegible]; Ladies' Twist, 20c.@22c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 30c.@31c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The demand is more animated, at very full prices. We have heard of sales, during the week, of about 225,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece; [illegible] lbs. do. Pulled; 1,100 bales California, chiefly unwashed, and sundry lots of Foreign, within our previous range.

FREIGHTS—Continued heavy and languid. For Liverpool—Cotton, ¼d.@5-32d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6½d. ⅌ bushel; Rosin, 2s. ⅌ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship from New-Orleans to Genoa, Cotton at 1½c.; a clipper ship now at Boston, from Richmond, 6,000 bbls. Flour, to Sydney, N. S. W., $1 05, without primage; ship [illegible], 1,100 tons, for San Francisco, $21,000; a bark from Wilmington, N. C., with Rosin to Antwerp and back to New-York, $2 ⅌ bbl.; a Fr. brig to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $30; a bark to Seville, Wheat 28c. and Flour $1; a ship to Lisbon, 28c.@30c.; two barks to Oporto, 22c.@22½c. and $1; one to Bordeaux, 23c. and $1; a schooner to Cadiz, with privilege of one or two other ports on Spanish Coast, 24c. and $5 10; a Brem. ship to London, Flour, 2s. 9d.; a Br. ship to St. Jago and Trinidad, Cuba, and back, $1,400; a brig to north side Cuba and back, 35c. and $2 (port charges not paid;) one to Sagua, Cuba and back, 30c. and $3; a schooner, 121 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,100; one to Cienfuegos and back, Molasses, $2 37½, or if to Boston, $2 50, cargo out free; one from a Southern port to Cuba, Lumber, $9.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,100 bales at improved prices. We quote Middling Fair at 13¼c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Wednesday.—*First Board*—[illegible]

Closing Prices—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Margaret Elise, from Buenos Ayres—Capt. Wm. T. Savary, late of bark Miquelon, condemned at Buenos Ayres; Capt. Wm. B. Sheriff, late of bark Three Brothers, also condemned at Buenos Ayres.

In ship Shepherd Knapp, from Leghorn—Wm. B. Barber, lady and 2 children, and 24 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises...... 7 19 | Sun sets...... 4 35 | Moon rises.. [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...10 42 | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Steamship Empire City, Griffin, Havana, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Ironsides, Curtis, New-Orleans, [illegible]; Howard, (Ham.) Nieman, Hamburg, W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Barks Lizzie T. Nichols, Nichols, Corunna, [illegible] & Co.; Escoriaza, Ryder, Havana, Moss & Neshaw.

Brigs Magador, (Fr.) Pollett, Cadiz, [illegible] & Co.; Queen of the South, Chapman, Rio Grande, Corning, Beuto & Co.

Schooners Southerner, Bellows, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Only Daughter, Rogers, Norfolk, Van Brunt & Slaght; M. Fillmore, Tuthill, Baltimore, Demming, Mott & Co.; Olivia and Virginia, Davis, [illegible]; Edwards, Fanny Fern, Briggs, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.; Kate Stewart, Mathes, Mobile, West & Walker; M. Vassar, Jr., Bourne, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Eliza Louisa, Thompson, New-Haven, master; M. [illegible] Van Name, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Isabella, Franklin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Hannibal, Wentworth, Cienfuegos, H. D. Brookman & Co.; C. Colgate, Bowman, Baltimore, Maitler, Lord & Quereau.

Propeller Caledonia, Layfield, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Ship Margaret Elise, Strout, Buenos Ayres Oct. 21, and Point Indio 26th, with hides, &c., to W. W. De Forrest & Co. Sld. in co. with ship Bay State, for Callao. Dec. 11, lat. 36 50, lon. 73 44, spoke brig Twilight, of Bucksport, from Curacoa for New-York, with loss of mainboom, bulwarks, gallantmast and sails; supplied her with provisions; the captain reported; On the 11th December met [illegible] and four men on board of a ship bound to Liverpool to obtain provisions; they did not return again; supposed that they remained on board the ship.

Ship Elizabeth Denison, Williams, Antwerp, and 48 ds. from Flushing, with mdse. and 54 passengers to Post, Smith & Co. Had 3 births among the passengers. Dec. 7, lat. 37 40, lon. 62, spoke a Bremen brig from Bremen for New-York—could not understand her name—she reported: 3d inst., in a gale, stove bulwarks, lost foreyard and an entire suit of sails, and lost one man overboard. The E. D. has been 20 ds. W. of the Banks, with a succession of heavy westerly weather.

Ship Elvira, (of Boston,) Crosby, Callao Sept. 5, with guano to T. W. Riley. Sld. in co. with ship Mary Glover, Chase, for Hampton Roads. Oct. 24, lat. 24 S., lon. 25, exchanged signals with an Am. ship, supposed the Mary Glover. Nov. 16, lat. 17 19 N., lon. 41, exchanged signals with Am. ship Alleghanian, sig. W. Nov. 22, saw a brigantine showing No. 2,131, Boston signals, sig. S. W. The E. has been 4 days from Hampton Roads.

Ship Shepherd Knapp, Jennings, Leghorn 52 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to M. Pestacaldi. Experienced heavy weather during the passage.

Bark Parthian, (of Richmond, Va.) Hudgins, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee, &c., to master. Experienced heavy weather; was 9 ds. N. of Cape Frio; carried away foretopsail yard, foretopsail and jib.

Bark Trojan, (Br., of Glasgow,) Wallace, St. Kitts 12 ds., with salt to Leacraft & Co.,—vessel to Dunham, Wood & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Princeton, (of New-Haven,) Seeley, Demarara Nov. 28, with sugar to master.

Bark Sampson, Robertson, Boston, in ballast to master.

Brig St. Vitus, (Dutch,) Middel, Angostura 30 ds., with hides to Moller & Riera.

Brig Balance, (Br.,) Stubbs, Turks Island 10 ds., with salt and mahogany to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig B. L. Swan, (of New-Haven,) Prindle, St. Croix 11 ds., bound to New Haven.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Hawkins, Baltimore 4 ds., with grain to H. Bulley.

Schr. Sabine, Howard, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Jane Sprott, (Br.,) Straker, Cambia, C. A., 60 ds., with hides to J. A. Machado. Had heavy weather, lost sails, &c.

Schr. G. D. King, Trimble, Calais, with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. L. C. Kelley, Eaton, Calais, laths to master.

Schr. Eleanor, Hodgman, Camden, Me.

Schr. Lacon, Bearse, Boston.

Schr. Howard, Lovell, Boston.

Schr. Eugene, Kelley, Boston.

Schr. G. H. Miller, Decker, Richmond.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Coombs, Bangor.

Schr. Lamartine, Rogers, Boston.

Sloop E. Sprague, Tibbs, Providence.

Propeller Caledonia, Layfield, Baltimore 50 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.

Propeller Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich.

Propeller Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Propeller Pelican, Aulrich, Providence.

WIND—During the day, N. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

Steamship Empire City, Griffin, Havana. Ship Isaac Wright, Marshall, Liverpool.

Below.

Brig Samuel French, of Eastport. Also, 1 bark and 2 brigs.

Disaster.

The Br. brig Balance, Capt. Stubbs, arr. to-day from Turks Island, reports: The brigantine Odd Fellow, (of Lunenberg, N. S., Wm. Young, master, was wrecked on the North Caicos, Nov. 29; vessel total loss; the crew and about half of the cargo saved. She was from Port-au-Prince for Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 24, lat. 22 20, lon. 30, ship Moonlight, Pierce, from New-York for San Francisco, 42 days out.

Nov. 16, lat. 11 20 S., lon. 33 30 W., brig Seal, fm. Hamburg for Bahia.

Nov. 17, off Pernambuco, was passed a herm. brig showing a red flag with a white ball in centre.

Nov. 18, lat. 6 10 S., lon. 30 W., ship Myrtle, fm. London for New-Zealand.

Dec. 12, lat. 38, lon. 62, schr. Republic, from New-York for [illegible]

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]